APR 23 1908

THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE

WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

VOL LXXXVI No 2119 SHANGHAI MARCH 20 1908 PRICE TLS 12 ₰ AN.

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Per str. TATUNG, March 18.—For Hankow—Mrs. Schomberg, Meier and J. H. Kuhns.

Per str. SHUNTIEN, March 10.—For Chefoo—Mrs. Lavers. For Tientsin—Rev. S. Pollard, Messrs. S. D. Pyke, and C. A. von Asker.

Per str. SHANSI, March 19.—For Chemulpo—Messrs. A. Phillippe and Bu.

Per str. LINAN, March 19.—For Moji—Mrs. Levien, and Mr. R. B. Levien. For Yokohama — Mr. G. Hare.

Per str. MEIFOO, March 21.—For Hongkong—Mrs. Samson.

Per str. KIANGHSIN, March 19.—For Kiukiang—Mr. Tuan Piu. For Hankow—Mr. Seymour.

Per str. LITA, March 11.—For Ningpo—Mr. Ching Chong.

INWARD.

Per str. TOURANE, March 19.—From Marscilles, etc.—Mrs. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Homberg, Mrs. Guidon Lavallée and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hemsingh, H. Grandville and child, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Leefe and child, Mrs Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Deterding, Misses Benham and E. Woolsey, Count and Countess d'Azament, Messrs. Bensckils, Kopsch, W. F. Stratton, A. Volkart, Skohl, Sueur, Ransons, F. W. Lyons, W. R. W. Anderson, Kessler, Lane, Samuel, H. M. and T. S. Woolsey, P. L. Goodwin, J. M. d'Almeida, W. H. Anderson, Raymond, Fischer, H. W. Andrews, H. R. H. Appel, Carl Francke, L. Mouret, Geo. W. Spring, S. Hintesberg, H. Leymarie, and Bonnet.

Per str. TUCKWO, March 19.—From Hankow and Ports—Mr. and Mrs. McNally and children, Mr. and Mrs. Tooritzue, Mrs. Berent and children, Mrs. R. Johns, Mrs. Garrett and child, Messrs. S. R. Grove, Pillow, Offa, C. G. Lafdel, and Barkley.

Per str. LITA, March 19.—From Ningpo—Messrs. Okeda and Matzuoka.

Per str. HANGCHOW, March 18.—From Hongkong—Messrs. G. Gilderhause.

Per str. MEISHUN, March 18.—From Hankow—Miss Querner, Messrs. Colvin, Young, Simouet, and V. D. Stegen.

Per str. STAATSSEKRETAR KRAETKE, March 19.—From Tsingtao, Chefoo, and Tientsin—Mrs. C. Lieblein, Mrs. A. Linker, Mrs. Klinger, Mrs. Esterer, Miss Ishimura, Capt. Schellhoss, Messrs. K. Bernstein, Wolls, Loverdos, K. Tomouaga, Watkins, Winter, and Benck.

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THE

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WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY,
MARCH 20, 1908.

COLONIZATION IN KOREA.

THE telegram which we published yesterday from our Tokio correspondent with reference to the subsidizing of the Oriental Colonization Company marks an important step in the development of Korea under Japanese rule. By the terms of the amended Bill which is now before the Diet, Japan would pay to the Company for a period of eight years a subsidy of Y.300,000 ; and "as a practical assurance of Japan's protectorate over the operations of the Company," it is expected that the Bill is certain to be passed. Side by side with this measure we are informed of the intended issue of debentures to the amount of Y.10,000,000, which is to be devoted to banking and marine enterprise, mining and manufacturing industries. All the greater interest attaches to these schemes because we were definitely informed less than ten days ago that there was no probability of the Bill's being introduced during the present session of the Diet on account of Prince Ito's objection to its details. Prince Ito holds decided views as to the lines on which Korean development should be pursued ; and it may be suspected that the negotiations between himself and Marquis Katsura, who has taken the Colonization Company under his wing, should be worth reading. But while we can only speculate as to the arguments which have induced Prince Ito to change his opinions, we may see some explanation at least of the Government's attitude towards the Company in the recent understanding arrived at with Canada and America touching the emigration question. It will be remembered that in the note addressed by Count Hayashi to Mr. Lemieux, the Canadian Commissioner, mention was made of the necessity felt by the Japanese Government for turning the surplus population of the country towards Korea. With that necessity in view the assurance recently given that emigration would be checked in other directions may well have weighed with the Government in inducing them to take a favourable view of the Company's proposals with regard to Korea.

Details of the Company's plans have been given already in these columns and need not be more than briefly recapitulated. On its first publication more than three years ago, the scheme, which was designed to acquire all the waste lands of Korea for exploitation by Japanese settlers, raised such a storm of opposition in that country that it was withdrawn. Or rather, it was held in abeyance ; for the new scheme apparently differs little from the old except in so far as its provisions are more ambitious. Of the total area of Korea it is calculated that only 8½ per cent is now in cultivation, and that of the remainder 15 per cent should yield remuneration under proper treatment. Japanese tenants are to be settled on small holdings, of which it is intended that the occupants shall eventually become full proprietors ; and Korean agriculture as a whole is to be furthered by the instruction and assistance which the Colonization Company will give in improved methods of cultivation and an irrigation system. By such means it is anticipated that Korea will produce additional crops of the annual value of Y160,000,000. Among the subsidiary enterprises connected with the Bill now before the Diet, the project for a Land Bank, an inevitable and indeed desirable adjunct of all systems of agricultural development, was foreshadowed from the beginning. Further than this the Company's proposal to take over the mining industry of Korea, or at least to acquire a portion of it, may be regarded as the natural sequence of Japan's policy as outlined last August. Under the old *régime* the mines belonged to the Emperor of Korea, who devoted the proceeds of an undoubtedly rich property to his private uses under the denomination of Household Department. In the reorganization of Korean Finances following upon the deposition of the old Emperor, the mines were transferred to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. At that time it was distinctly stated that Japan had no intention of exploiting the mines herself, but would encourage private Japanese firms to cooperate frankly with foreign capitalists in the furtherance of this part of the country's resources. It remains to notice the marine and manufacturing industries contemplated by the Colonization Company. Such undertakings do not accord exactly with the ideas suggested by the Company's name. But they may be regarded as a legitimate complement of its operations in view of the unusual circumstances attendant upon the expansion of Korea.

Taken as a whole, the Oriental Colonization Company can only be accepted as a natural outcome and counterpart of the principles on which Japan has been openly working in Korea during the last eight months. To protest that those principles involve Korea's japanization may be comprehensible on grounds of sentiment, which is saddened by the sight of the disappearance of an ancient and semi-independent polity. But the protest cannot logically be enforced by any more vigorous means. Hitherto we have seen only the bureaucratic reorganization of Korea ; and if we may believe the assertion that of the Y.50,000,000 paid in annual taxation by Koreans in the olden days, Y.20,000,000 was filched during the transit from taxpayers to Treasury, that reorganization has not come a day too soon. It is impossible, however, in any system but that of the socialistic Utopia, for a bureaucracy to embark upon

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commercial or industrial adventures; and hence we may trace the conception of the Oriental Colonization Company. It may be argued that the duties of a Protecting State are limited by the opportunities it affords for native advancement; that, content with introducing fair government, Japan should then have allowed the Koreans to control the individual management of their own land. Apart from the small assurance offered that the Koreans were prepared to accept such an interpretation of Japan's duty towards them, such an argument demands an abnormal amount of philanthropy on the part of the supreme Power; especially when we remember that Korea offers the one natural outlet for the overflow of population from Japan. What the Oriental Colonization Company has to guard against, and that with extreme caution, is that no native occupant of the soil is exposed to suffering under its operations. The position which the Company will acquire by its subsidy is virtually that of a Chartered Company and such institutions are not proof against criticism either in principle or practice. There is this difference between Marquis Katsura's Company and the ordinary Chartered Company, that the colonizers of Korea will be charged with no administrative functions. At the same time they will occupy a large place between the supreme Power and the original owners of the country; and it is as much their interest as their duty to see that there is no continuance of the bitter complaints which have been heard of the cruelty and oppression of individual Japanese. On the side of the Japanese Government, the protectorate to be exercised over the Colonization Company will afford an opportunity of ensuring those sympathetic methods of development by which alone the Koreans can be brought to acquiesce in the inevitable: we may believe that Japan has too much wisdom to neglect it.

THE WEEK'S MAILS

This week's "North-China Herald" is dispatched to Europe per N.-D. L. S. Prinz Ludwig leaving Shanghai on Tuesday, March 24 at 11, a.m.

The French mail of February 16 arrived here on Thursday, the 19th instant, per M. M. S. Tourane.

The mail from London viâ Siberia of February 27 arrived here on Wednesday morning, the 18th instant, per str. Port Maria.

The German mail of February 11 arrived here on Saturday, the 14th instant, per N.-D. L. S. Prinzess Alice.

The American mail dated San Francisco February 25 arrived here today per P. M. S. Korea.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE

"North-China Daily News" Service.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

A SATISFACTORY CONCLUSION.

Tokio, March 13.

America's formal reply to the undertakings made by the Japanese Government with regard to emigration questions has been received by Count Hayashi this afternoon. It ensures a satisfactory settlement of all points at issue.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

BARON TAKAHIRA'S SPEECH.

London viâ Bombay, March 13.

"The Times" learns from New York that Baron Takahira, the new Japanese Ambassador, in speaking at the Japan Society's dinner, declared that the friendship between America and Japan was so cordial that it might be termed an unwritten alliance.—*Reuter.*

New York, March 18.

An official announcement in Washington states that the final reply from the Japanese Government has proved acceptable to the United States.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE TATSU MARU.

ALLEGED MEDIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Tokio, March 13.

The *Jiji Shimbun* learns from Peking that a rumour is current to the effect that Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, has asked for instructions from Downing Street with a view to his acting as mediator in the case of the Tatsu Maru.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

CHINA'S REPLY.

Tokio, March 14.

China's reply to the Japanese representations on the Tatsu Maru case was received some days ago.

It is announced that there will be no necessity on the part of Japan for drastic measures.

The Japanese cruiser Izumo is to remain for the present at Hongkong.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE END OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Tokio, March 15.

A prolonged conference took place on Friday between Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister at Peking, and H. E. Yuan Shih-kai, President of the Waiwupu.

The latter explained, with much feeling, China's internal condition. Baron Hayashi in reply proposed that there should be compensation for the actual damage, but no punitive indemnity; that China should purchase the arms carried by the Tatsu Maru in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the revolutionaries; that an expiatory salute should be given for the removal of the Japanese flag, and that China should voluntarily punish the guilty officials.

A reply was given by the Waiwupu on Saturday acquiescing in these demands, and the matter is, accordingly, settled. The "*Jiji Shimbun*" publishes a telegram from Peking which speaks appreciatively of Sir John Jordan's good offices in the affair.

PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE.

The Tatsu Maru case has thus ended in a manner similar to that of the negotiations on the emigration question, Japan succeeding in principle, but having to agree to stricter restrictions on emigration and the export of arms respectively.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

FULL TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT.

Tokio, March 16.

It is announced that the conditions of settlement of the Tatsu Maru case arranged between Japan and China will be as follows:—

(1). An expiatory salute by the Chinese men-of-war for the hauling down of the Japanese flag, in the presence of the Japanese Consul, and in the neighbourhood of the anchorage where the Tatsu Maru was detained.

(2). The immediate release of the Tatsu Maru.

(3). Payment of compensation for the losses sustained by the detention of the ship, the amount of such compensation to be fixed between the Japanese Consul at Canton and the Cantonese Viceroy.

(4). Punishment of the officials who were responsible for the illegal action of arresting the Tatsu Maru.

(5). The arms and ammunitions of the Tatsu Maru to be landed at Canton and purchased by the Chinese Government.

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THE BRITISH MINISTER'S MEDIATION.

The Tokio authorities confirm the statement of the "*Jiji Shimbun*" reported yesterday with regard to Sir John Jordan's good offices in connexion with the Tatsu Maru case.

China further asked Sir John Jordan's opinion with regard to the transportation of 1,500 tons of coal by the Tatsu Maru to Hongkong.

Sir John Jordan replied that there was no way open for China other than to comply with Japan's demands; but, he added, that the Japanese Government should concede a stricter control in future over the export of arms would be a natural sequel to the present settlement.

The consigner, in the case of the Tatsu Maru, has agreed to sell the arms and cartridges to China for a sum of upwards of Yen 20,000.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

RELEASED.

Hongkong, March 16.

The Tatsu Maru has been released.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE SUBMARINE SCANDAL.

ALLEGATIONS OF CORRUPTION.

New York, March 13.

Congressman Lilley has testified during the investigation of the submarine scandal, that the Holland Company had approached members of the Committee of Naval Affairs in the lobby of the House with a view to influencing their decisions.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE PRESIDENT AND CORPORATIONS.

New York, March 13.

President Roosevelt has instructed the Corporations Commissioner to investigate the practice of gambling in stocks.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE PACIFIC FLEET.

New York, March 13.

The Pacific Fleet has reached Magdalena Bay, Mexico.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

A QUICK PASSAGE.

London viâ Bombay, March 13.

The American Pacific Fleet has anchored in Magdalena Bay two days ahead of time.

The ships are officially described as being in a better condition than when they started.—*Reuter.*

THE COMPLETE ITINERARY.

New York, March 14.

Mr. V. H. Metcalf, Secretary of the Navy, announces that the Pacific Fleet, under Admiral R. D. Evans, will pursue the following itinerary after leaving San Francisco:—Honolulu, Samoa, Sydney, Melbourne and Manila. It will return home by way of the Suez Canal.

The Fleet will not visit Japan. It is due at New York next year.

Great Britain has expressed her thanks to the Government at Washington on behalf of Australia.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S REASSURANCE.

New York, March 16.

President Roosevelt, in an interview with a representative of "*Le Petit Journal*," (of Paris), describes the voyage of the Pacific Fleet as a measure of defence which is in no way susceptible of danger for the peace of the Orient.

SAN FRANCISCO'S WELCOME.

Telegrams from San Francisco announce that plans are being made for a nine days' welcome to the Fleet.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

New York, March 17.

A delegation of Naval Attachés at Washington proceeds to San Francisco to study the condition of the fleet on arrival.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE NORTH-AMERICAN SQUADRON.

A VISIT TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

London, March 12.

The authorities at Vancouver have been notified of the forthcoming visit of the British North American Atlantic Cruiser Squadron.—*Exclusive Service.*

KING ALFONSO'S COURAGE.

BOMBS FOUND AT BARCELONA.

London, March 13.

King Alfonso's courage in bearing the risks of visiting Barcelona has made the visit a great political success.

Three bombs were found in Barcelona yesterday. One of them exploded on removal.—*Exclusive Service.*

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

London viâ Bombay, March 13.

Mr. Drury, a British Columbian by birth, has been appointed Canadian Immigration Agent in Japan.—*Reuter.*

REFORM IN MACEDONIA.

THE BRITISH PROPOSALS.

London viâ Bombay, March 13.

It appears that the British proposal for a Governor of Macedonia stipulates for a position similar to that of the Governor of the Lobanon, irremovable without the consent of the Powers.

RENEWAL OF FOREIGN MANDATES.

London viâ Bombay, March 14.

The Porte has agreed to the renewal, for seven years, of the mandates to foreign officials in Macedonia.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF TROOPS.

It is understood that the British Note to the Powers, touching the appointment of a Governor of Macedonia, also suggests the reduction of troops in that territory in order to lighten the Macedonian Budget. In consideration of this concession Turkey, it proposes, should be given a guarantee of territorial integrity.—*Reuter.*

RAILWAY PROJECTS.

Great Britain, in replying to Russian and Italian Notes, declares that she regards with benevolent neutrality all railway schemes in Macedonia, but states that she is not prepared actively to support any schemes until the Porte has agreed to effective reform.—*Reuter.*

SUSPICIOUS ALACRITY.

London viâ Bombay, March 16.

It is thought at Constantinople that the Porte's renewal of the mandates to the Foreign Agents in Macedonia has been expedited by Sir Edward Grey's proposal for a Governor of Macedonia.—*Reuter.*

IMPERIAL AUDIENCES.

Peking, March 12.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to the Grand Council and to Grand Councillor Lu Chuanlin.—*Special Telegram.*

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March 14.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to the Grand Council, Shêng Kung-pao and Wuang Ta-hsi.—*Special Telegram.*

March 17.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to the Grand Council and to Kuo Tsêng-hsing, Acting Senior Vice-President of the Ministry of Rites.—*Special Telegram.*

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to the Grand Council, and to Shih Tsêng (Manchu) Provincial Judge-designate of Yunnan.—*Special Telegram.*

THE POSITION IN MANCHURIA.

A NEW RUSSIAN PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Tokio, March 14.

According to a telegram from Kwangchengtze, the Tsar has invested General Horwart, Governor of the Chinese Eastern Railway, with full powers in the Far East.

Japanese merchants at Kwangchengtze are annoyed by the anti-Japanese feeling exhibited in civil and military circles.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE SLEEPING SICKNESS CONFERENCE.

LONDON OR PARIS?

London, March 14.

The Sleeping Sickness Conference has been terminated.

There was a difference of opinion on the part of the French and Italian plenipotentiaries, who objected to the central bureau being placed in London, and prefer Paris for its headquarters.—*Exclusive Service.*

THE CAPE ELECTIONS.

London, March 14.

In the elections for the Cape Legislative Assembly all the Unionist candidates were returned for Cape Town.

Dr. L. S. Jameson was re-elected for Grahamstown.—*Exclusive Service.*

"UNEMPLOYABLES"

DEFEAT OF A SOCIALIST MEASURE.

London vid Bombay, March 14.

The Unemployed Workmen Bill, promoted by the Labour Party, has been rejected in the House of Commons by 265 votes to 116.

Both Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, strongly opposed the measure.

Some Radicals and the Nationalists voted with the minority. The Opposition for the most part sided with the majority.—*Reuter.*

GERMAN COLONIAL RAILWAY.

London vi i Bombay, March 14.

The German Bundesrath (Federal Council) has voted funds for the construction of colonial railways, to cost £7,500,000.—*Reuter.*

A GERMAN FIRM IN ENGLAND.

SITE ACQUIRED IN CHESHIRE.

London viâ Bombay, March 15.

Mr. W. H. Lever, Liberal Member for the Wirral Division of Cheshire, speaking at Port Sunlight, said that owing to the new British Patent Laws, the German Aniline Company of Beyer (?), with a capital of £13,000,000, had purchased a site in Cheshire which was likely to become the first manufacturing centre of the Kingdom.—*Reuter.*

THE CHARTERED COMPANY.

A NEW ISSUE OF DEBENTURES.

London viâ Bombay, March 15.

The Chartered Company is creating £1,750,000 worth of second debentures bearing 5½ per cent interest. Of these it offers to its shareholders £1,000,000 worth *pro rata* to their stock, to be repaid in 1928, and carrying with them certain privileges.—*Reuter.*

A GENEROUS GIFT.

MR. MODY'S PRESENTATION TO HONGKONG.

Hongkong, March 16.

Mr. A. N. Mody, the well known Parsee merchant and one of the oldest residents in Hongkong, has given to the Seaman's Mission $35,000 to build an Institute, and has also offered $150,000 for the building of a University in Hongkong.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

COLONIZATION IN KOREA.

MARQUIS KATSURA'S SUBSIDY.

Tokio, March 16.

The Bill for the subsidizing of Marquis Katsura's Oriental Colonization Company is now to be introduced before the Diet, Prince Ito having waived his objections.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

AIRSHIPS IN WARFARE.

New York, March 16.

Sir Hiram Maxim, the well-known inventor, gives it as his opinion that airships will have no dangerous results in warfare.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

MR. DEAKIN'S ADMONITION.

London, March 16.

The Hon. Alfred Deakin, Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, in a speech on national defence, has said that Australia would lie open to the first comer but for the supremacy of the British Navy.

Australians, he added, must realize that they cannot expect to enjoy protection without bearing their share of the cost.—*Exclusive Service.*

CHICAGO BANK FRAUD.

London, March 16.

Mr. Walsh, a banker of Chicago, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for misappropriating the funds of the bank.

He has appealed against the sentence and has meanwhile been admitted to bail.—*Exclusive Service.*

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

London viâ Bombay, March 16.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has a bad cold. All audiences have been suspended.—*Reuter.*

SPAIN AND JAPAN.

London vid Bombay, March 16.

Prince Kuni, a cousin of the Emperor of Japan, is visiting King Alfonso.—*Reuter.*

QUEEN VICTORIA DECORATED.

London vid Bombay, March 16.

Telegrams from Madrid state that Prince Kuni has handed to Queen Victoria the Order of the Crown on behalf of the Empress of Japan.—*Reuter.*

*** The Order of the Crown is reserved exclusively for women.—Ed.

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WRECK OF A CASTLE LINER.

London viâ Bombay, March 16.

The Union-Castle str. Newark Castle (6,224 tons) has been totally wrecked off the coast of Zululand.

The wife of Major Reginald Harvey Boys, R.E., D.S.O., and two of the crew were drowned. The rest of the crew and passengers were saved, including Major-General J. C. Dalton and a detachment of the troops *en route* for Mauritius.—*Reuter.*

*** Major R. H. H. Boys, son of the late Admiral Henry Boys, was born in 1867 and entered the Army in 1886. He served through the whole of the war in South Africa, was thrice mentioned in despatches and received both Queen's medal and King's medal. He also received the thanks of the community of Hongkong and a service of plate for services rendered during the plague in 1894. He married a daughter of the late Kenneth Murray of Geanies, Co. Ross.—Ed.

JAPAN.

DISTINGUISHED VISTORS.

Tokio, March 17.

M. Beau, Governor-General of French Indo-China, had an audience of the Emperor yesterday and sails from Yokohama to-morrow, for home, viâ America.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill, the United States Minister at Peking, passed through Yokohama yesterday en route for China.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE SPINNING INDUSTRY.

Tokio, March 17.

Many Japanese spinners now propose to reduce the production, asserting that the prize system is impracticable.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

New York, March 17.

Senator Tillman has declared in the Senate that President Roosevelt has made a truce with rich malefactors for the purpose of prosecuting some secret campaign.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE M. C. C. IN AUSTRALIA.

London, March 16.

The match between England and West Australia ended in a draw.

The tour of the M.C.C. team is now concluded.—*Exclusive Service.*

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

BRILLIANT WORK BY FRENCH TROOPS.

London, March 17.

General d'Amade on the 15th instant dispersed a large gathering of Moors who fought with extreme obstinacy for hours. The Moors lost heavily, especially under the French bayonet charges. Their tents and herds were captured.

The French returned to camp after a march of 38 miles. They displayed wonderful powers of endurance.—*Exclusive Service.*

THE LATEST ENCOUNTER.

London viâ Bombay, March 18.

A description of the fight that took place between the French and the Moors on the 8th instant shows that the latter were caught between unscalable cliffs, and hundreds were slaughtered by the French artillery. Ultimately the "cease fire" was ordered for humanity's sake.—*Renter.*

THE SLUMP IN DIAMONDS.

London viâ Bombay, March 17.

Telegrams from Kimberley state that the Dutoitspan Mine will be closed from April 24 owing to the lack of demand for high-priced stones.—*Reuter.*

TROUBLE IN HAYTI.

London viâ Bombay, March 17.

There is a reign of terror at Port-Au-Prince. Twelve leading citizens, who are alleged to have been concerned in a conspiracy, have been dragged from their beds and summarily executed. An ultimatum has been sent to the French and German Ministers, demanding the surrender of refugees. Mr. Asquith has announced that H.M.S.S. Cressy and Indefatigable are being dispatched to the island. French and German men-of-war are also proceeding to the scene of the trouble. It is announced in Berlin that France and Germany are acting together.—*Reuter.*

London, March 18.

The Haytian Government declares that it had discovered a conspiracy to assassinate the President and Ministers. It had been hatched by General Firmin, the leader of the rising in January, from the French Consulate at Gonaïves, where he had been a refugee.

A telegram to "The New York Herald" from Port-au-Prince states that 27 suspected revolutionaries were executed on Sunday; they were all blacks. The prisons are overcrowded, all with suspects.

A proclamation has been issued by the President promising order and security.—*Exclusive Service.*

London viâ Bombay, March 18.

The representatives of Great Britain, Germany and France have informed their respective Governments that they are apprehensive of a massacre of foreigners at Port-au-Prince.

The British Consul-General reports that the outbreak is, undoubtedly, anti-foreign.—*Reuter.*

THE ILLNESS OF THE PREMIER.

New York, March 18.

It is stated that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is sinking fast.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

London viâ Bombay, March 18.

It is reported in the Lobby of the House of Commons that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's condition is most grave.—*Reuter.*

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

New York, March 18.

Admiral Robley D. Evans retires from the command of the American cruising fleet on May 8 and will be succeeded by Rear-Admiral Sperry.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

New York, March 18.

Mr. W. H. Taft and Governor Hughes were both guests at the St. Patrick's dinner in New York.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

M. BEAU.

Tokio, March 18.

M. Beau, Governor-General of French Indo-China, has been presented by the Emperor of Japan with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE VANCOUVER RIOTS.

COMPENSATION FOR JAPANESE.

London viâ Bombay, March 18.

Supplementary Estimates presented to the Dominion Parliament include a vote for the compensation of Japanese who suffered in the Vancouver riots last September.—*Reuter.*

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RUSSIA.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

London viâ Bombay, March 18.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that a meeting of the Committee of National Defence and the Budget sub-committee of the Duma has favoured the rejection of the credit for new battleships pending the reorganization of the Ministry of Marine.

M. Stolypin, the Premier, said that the creation of the new fleet which the Tsar had ordered would be impossible, if reproaches continued to be levelled at the so-called Tsushima Department. If money were refused for the fleet, the international position of Russia would be lowered. The nation had been hit a hard blow ; it must show its vitality by striving with energy and eagerness for its regeneration.

CEDUNT ARMA.

The Russian Ministry of Commerce has drafted a scheme for the participation of Russia at the Tokio Exhibition of 1912.—*Reuter.*

SPECIAL SERVICE.

By arrangement with "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd."

Berlin, March 12.

The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Iswolski, made a speech before the Duma, in which he dwelt upon the splendid relations of the Tsar's Empire to Japan. He laid great stress upon reaching an agreement between Russia and Japan, and spoke of the Anglo-French treaty as being also a medium which was qualified to maintain the peace in the Far East. He accentuated then the historic friendship which has united Russia for more than a century with Germany and which was keeping her also in close connexion with the United States of America. M. Iswolski closed his speech with an optimistic confession in favour of Russia, who had not lost a single one of her historic goals in Asia. The Duma, thereupon, approved of the transformation transformation of the Russian Legation in Tokio into an Embassy.

The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Tittoni, stated in the Chamber that the understanding with Austria-Hungary remained undisturbed; it was strengthened by Germany, especially with regard to the Balkan question. The relations with Russia were at present most excellent. The European Concert was more promising than ever with regard to the Orient. The planned railways were an essential part of the work of reform in Macedonia. The speech was greeted with loud applause by the Chamber, which then passed a vote of confidence in the Government.

King Alfonso of Spain during his stay in Barcelona paid a visit to the flagship of the Austro-Hungarian Admiral, which was lying in the harbour.

The Shantung-Bergbaugesellschaft (Shantung Mining Company) will increase its capital by three million marks.

March 13.

A German patrol has been shot at and killed by Hottentots in South-west Africa.

The American fleet is expected to arrive at San Francisco on April 5

King Edward has abandoned his cruise in the Mediterranean owing to the illness of the Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. His Majesty will return to London in the middle of April.

Lord Rosebery has spoken at a meeting of the Liberal League against the exclusive friendship of England with one Great Power. England must maintain Imperialism and free trade. Lord Rosebery then spoke most vigorously against Socialism and declared that England could in no circumstances permit a separate Irish Parliament.

The rival Sultan of Morocco, Mulai Hafid, has asked for peace.

The party of the French ex-Premier, M. Combes, who had to resign in January 1905 owing to denunciations in connexion with the management of the army, in order to make room for the Rouvier Cabinet which attempted to unite all Republicans, has taken during the last few days a more pronounced stand in the Chamber of Deputies. It is reported that the Premier, M. Clemenceau, will ask for a vote of confidence at the first opportunity.

March 14.

The Cuxhaven, a vessel employed in searching for mines, had a collision in the harbour of Cuxhaven and has sunk.

A Bill has been presented to the Reichstag providing for the amount of 150,000,000 marks, to be spent within six years, for railways in the German Colonies.

The French Premier, M. Clemenceau, has asked in the Chamber, for a vote of confidence, which was passed with a majority of two-thirds.

"*Le Gaulois*" reports that the Tsar and the Tsaritsa will go to London next May.

March 15.

The Norwegian Cabinet, which under Mr. Lövland's Premiership has been in office since the last days of October 1907, has resigned.

The rival Sultan of Morocco, Mulai Hafid, has sent a Kaid under safe conduct to Sultan Abdul Aziz to negotiate with him about submission.

The Budapest Socialists have been making demonstrations on account of the electoral bill. The Government has made very strong declarations against this movement.

March 16.

The Australian Premier Mr. Deakin has urged in the House of Representatives in Sydney, that the Australian Commonwealth should take in future a more active part in Great Britain's efforts with regard to maintaining her navy. Australia ought to provide seamen for the British Fleet. She must spend every year £430,000 Sterling for a naval port and coast defence, and must contribute £230,000 Sterling every year to the fleet, besides building herself fifteen men-of-war. Mr. Deakin then stated officially, that the American fleet will visit Sydney and Melbourne ; in order to be able to carry out this plan, the stay in Magdalena Bay had been shortened. For this reason he asked the deputies for cheers for the American fleet.

The American naval officers have received orders to avoid any anti-Japanese allusions in Sydney and Melbourne.

The offer of Mulai Hafid to submit to Sultan Abdul Aziz of Morocco has been mediated by France.

Great embezzlements have been discovered on the Moscow railway. A large number of arrests has been made.

The United States of America will station permanently a man-of-war at the Bosphorus.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 13.

American Middling ..... 6.00 d.
Egyptian ....$8\frac{5}{8}$d.

Liverpool, March 17.

American Middling .....5.96 d.
Egyptian.....8 $\frac{3}{8}$ d.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

"The Kobe Herald."

London, March 7.

Leaving Marseilles at the end of March, King Edward and Queen Alexandra will cruise in the Mediterranean Sea. They will proceed to Athens and Malta, but will not visit Naples.

San Francisco, March 8.

One hundred and forty six members of the Republican National Convention have been appointed by Ohio and eleven other States. Of these, one hundred and twelve are in favour of Mr. Taft, the Secretary of War.

London, March 8.

It is reported from Washington that although about half of the present session of the Congress has passed, nothing significant has been effected. President Roosevelt is making arrangements to submit four more messages, in which he will urge a revision of the Sherman Treaty, legislation as to gambling in stocks, the establishment of postal savings banks, and the restriction of juvenile labour. If all these matters are to be dealt with, the Session may have to be prolonged.

March 9.

Teheran reports that the Shah of Persia has sent a striking message to his Parliament. Complaining of the dilatoriness of the Government in the search for the perpetrators of the recent bomb outrage, His Majesty declared that he would personally take part in the search.—Osaka Asahi.

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March 10.

It is reported from Paris that owing to twelve days' heavy rainfall the Seine is in flood. Many people living in the suburbs of Paris have been compelled to leave their homes. Traffic on the river is suspended.—Osaka Asahi.

March 9.

It is reported in diplomatic circles in France that President Fallières will shortly visit St. Petersburg.—"Nichi."

March 11.

Paris reports state that Mulai Hafid's followers are constantly deserting.

March 12.

It is reported from Washington that the Senate is pressing forward the consideration of the Conventions agreed to by the Peace Conference at The Hague. Six of them have already been sanctioned. President Roosevelt has sent the Senate a letter highly eulogising the services of the Conference. He states that it is a natural outcome of the peaceful development of the civilized nations that organized means should be provided for settling international difficulties. It is very satisfactory that such settlements are now becoming the custom among civilized peoples.

San Francisco, March 12.

The health of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, Prime Minister of Great Britain, has suddenly become much worse. On King Edward's return from the Continent, great changes will be made in the Cabinet.—"Osaka Asahi."

London, March 13.

King Alfonso has returned safely to Madrid from his visit to Barcelona.

The House of Lords has rejected the Government's Scottish Land Bill by a majority of 120, which included several Liberal peers.

A proposal has been made by the British Government that either a Christian or a Mussulman shall be appointed Governor-General of Macedonia. It is supported by Russia, France, and Italy.—"Mainichi."

"THE SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST."

March 7.

The London Morning Post's correspondent in Washington telegraphs asserting that the members of Congress from the Pacific Coast have secured the co-operation of the members of Congress from the Southern States in favour of a Japanese Exclusion Act.

March 8.

Prince Hiroyasu, commander of the Japanese warship Nisshin and eldest son of Prince Fushimi, arrived in London by the N. Y. K. S. Hakata Maru. The Prince has been sent to England to complete his studies.

The first German Dreadnought, which takes the place of the battleship Bayern, has been launched at Wilhelmshaven in the presence of a distinguished gathering, including Prince Henry of the Netherlands. The new vessel has been christened the Nassau, and will displace 19,000 tons, and steam 19½ knots. She is plated with 12-inch armour on the water-line, carries sixteen 11-inch guns of 50-calibre, firing a 790-lb. shell through 55 inches of iron. She is the first of eight battleships known as the "Ersatz Sachsen" type. The new battleships are to be laid down two in each year from 1907 until 1910, and each is to take three years to complete.

London, March 9.

The Government has postponed the second reading of the Licensing Bill. Intense opposition to the measure has been aroused throughout the country, and a modification of some of its most drastic clauses is foreshadowed.

The German authorities admit that it is contemplated to launch four warships equal to the Nassau annually henceforward.

March 10.

The Greek Consular Official at Salonika has been murdered in the street. It is suspected that the murder is the work of assassins paid by the Bulgarian Committee. Athens is greatly excited over the affair.

March 11.

When King Alfonso arrived at Barcelona, in consequence of the almost daily bombing that has been taking place in the streets there, and the repeated threat against the life of the young King, troops lined the streets through which his Majesty passed, and the police, who were under the direction of Inspector Arrow, formerly of Scotland Yard, London, took every precaution to prevent an outrage.

"THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

London, March 8.

The deaths are reported of Sir George Cooper, Sir Lepel Griffin, and Miss Lily Hanbury, the actress.

March 10.

The China Squadron heads the score in the shooting by the British Navy.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		Wind.		Hygrometer.		Thermometer in Shade.		
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Direction.	Force.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max	Min.	Initials.
Mar									
11	30 51	44.1	NW	1	38.7	34.0	49.3	28.2	OM
12	30.50	44.8	E	1	48.7	38.3	53.2	27.9	SCM
13	30.50	46.0	E	1	47.2	43.4	56.1	43.5	C
14	30.41	45.9	ESE	2	45.4	40.8	54.3	34.4	O
15	30.25	46.8	SE	3	49 6	47.7	52.7	42.8	O
16	30.25	48.0	ESE	1	52 5	50.6	61.7	41.7	OM
17	30.27		NbyNW	1	51.9	50.6	59.2	47.8	OM

b. blue sky l. lightning s snow
c clouds m. misty (hazy) t. thunder
f. fog o. overcast (dull) z. calm
h. hail r. rain
Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

SHANGHAI.

Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.

1908.

	Fahr. Thermometer Min.	Max.	Rainfall. in inches.
March 13	36.5	53.1	...
" 14	36.3	52.8	...
" 15	43.9	52.7	0.04
" 16	47.9	55.7	...
" 17	47.0	57.8	...
" 18	42.1	48.2	...
" 19	39.2	44.1	0.08

1907.

	Fahr. Thermometer Min.	Max.	Rainfall. in inches.
March 13	43.0	50 0	0.20
" 14	36.0	43.9	0.50
" 15	32.9	59.5	...
" 16	32 8	42 8	...
" 17	29 8	48 8	...
" 18	31.3	49.4	...
" 19	38.3	54.2	...

HIS HIGHNESS Prince Arisugawa, Jr., who was dangerously ill, underwent an operation on March 10. The result of the operation proved satisfactory. The patient is now reported to be gradually recovering.

HIS EXCELLENCY, Mr. G. O. Wallenberg, Swedish Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Imperial Courts in Tokio and Peking, accompanied by Mr. F. Cronholm, Secretary of the Legation, and Mr. G. Horngren, Attaché, left Shanghai on Friday night by the I.-C. S. Suiwo, for Peking viâ Hankow.

AMONG the passengers due by the N.-D. L. S. Prinzess Alice on Saturday are Mrs. C. D. Bruce and Miss Bruce; also Herr Carl Siemens, head of the great firm of electrieal engineers Siemens and Halske of Berlin, now amalgamated with the Nürnberg firm of Schukkert. Herr Siemens is on a tour round the world.

A CELEBRATION in commemoration of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was held at the official residence of Count Hayashi on the evening of the 12th instant. The function was attended by thirty-two persons, including Sir Claude MacDonald, other members of the British Embassy, Admiral Count Togo, Marquis Saionji, other Ministers of State, General Fukushima, and officials of the Foreign Office.

MR. GOECKE was re-elected last week Chairman and the following gentlemen have been elected members of the Kiaochao Chamber of Commerce: Mr. K. Schmidt, Director of the Shantung Mining Company, Mr. Homann, Manager of the Deutsch Asiatische Bank's Tsingtao Branch and Mr. Rohde, merchant.—"P. & T. Times."

AT 8.47 on Saturday night a fire broke out in the dwelling-house, No. 827 Miller Road. The house, which is situated in an alleyway leading from Minghong Road, was destroyed and No. 828 was damaged by fire and water. There was no insurance. The inmates of the house were away at the time of the outbreak, but it is stated that an amah left a small lighted lamp on a table in the kitchen when she went out.

DETECTIVE SUB-INSPECTOR EBB left by the P. & O. S. Marmora on Tuesday for Singapore where he will take over the custody from the Straits' Police of the clerk Tonnochy who is charged with embezzling money from the Shanghai Gas Company.

WE regret to learn of the serious illness of M. Paul Brunat. The latest news from Paris was, unhappily, far from reassuring.

THE death is reported of Dr. Tchigorin, the famous Russian chess player. He was a native of St. Peters-

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burg, where he died, and had a very brilliant and original style of play. For several years he held a commanding position in chess, and by many good judges was regarded as the most distinguished chess exponent that Russia had produced. His play was daring in attack, and he favoured an open game. qualities that have made his games unusually interesting as studies. In 1903 he was the first prize winner in a contest organized by the Vienna Chess Club.

The death of Dr. Naka Tsussi, the most distinguished Japanese authority on Chinese history and a Professor of Tokio Imperial University and the Tokio Higher Normal School, took place on Sunday night at his residence at Tokio. Prior to his death, the Emperor was pleased to promote his rank and to confer upon him the Order of the Crown.

Sir George Ebenezer Wilson Couper, K.C. S.I., C.B., and C.I.E., whose death is reported, was born in 1824. He entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1846, and served through the siege of Lucknow as A.D.C. to Sir Henry Lawrence and later on to Sir James Outram. He retired in 1882.

Sir Lepel Henry Griffin, whose death is reported, held the Imperial Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun. He was born in 1840, entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1860 and became Chief political officer in Afghanistan in 1880, afterwards holding the positions of Resident at Indore and Agent Governor General for Central India, and Envoy Extraordinary to Peking in 1885. He was Chairman of the East India Association.

News was received here on Tuesday by cable of the death, which occurred at Manila, of Mr. Charles McKendrick, chief engineer in the service of the China Navigation Co., Ld. Mr. McKendrick, who was one of the most popular and highly respected members of the shipping community of the China coast, joined the China Navigation Company in September 1894 and had for the past ten years held the position of chief engineer. He left Shanghai on the 23rd of last month, on twelve months' leave and at the time of his death was on his way to Melbourne to visit his brother. Deceased was a native of Glasgow and was about forty-two years of age.

Captain Jackson, of the Ocean S. S. Co.'s steamer Patroclus and Commodore of the Blue Funnel Fleet, met with a serious accident at Yokohama last week and had to be removed to the International Hospital. Captain Jackson went down into one of the holds to inspect some painting and while standing on the propeller shaft tunnel slipped and fell about eight feet, sustaining concussion of the brain. Captain Jackson has been in Messrs. Holt & Co.'s service some forty years and during the whole of that long period, it is said, he has not had an accident. Captain W. P. Bevin (late chief officer of the Company's steamship Bellerophon) is now in command of the Patroclus.

While an unfortunate man was busy in a boat lying at the New Wharf (Bund) discharging cargo, two heavy boxes fell on to his right leg through the carelessness of two men on the top of the boat in letting the cargo go without thinking about the man below. The result was that he sustained a compound fracture of the shin-bone of the right leg. He was at once conveyed to the St. Luke's Hospital where he is now under treatment.

On Saturday morning as a coolie, in the employ of the Shanghai Gas Co., Ld., was working in Avenue Road with his cart at a gas-pipe near the tram-line, an approaching tram from behind collided with the cart. The unfortunate coolie was thrown heavily on to the road and when the bystanders rushed forward to aid him he was nearly unconscious. The accident was witnessed by a friend of the man, who immediately on seeing what had happened had the good sense to tie his thigh up in splints, and putting him in a ricsha accompanied him to the St. Luke's Hospital, where it was found that the man had sustained a compound fracture of the right thigh.

When the str. Port Maria arrived here on Wednesday morning from Vladivostok, officials from the Russian Consulate-General boarded the steamer to arrest a man named Terebvik, who is charged with the embezzlement of money in Russian territory. On catching sight of the Consular officials, Terebvik jumped overboard and effected his escape in a sampan. The Municipal Police were at once communicated with and there is every probability that the fugitive will be arrested.

Shortly after 3 p.m. on Sunday a China pony attached to a carriage bolted from the railway station and raced without interruption into the Central district, where it was stopped by the police. As the pony was dashing along North Szechuen Road it knocked over a coolie and his ricsha and broke the unfortunate coolie's leg. The coolie was at once taken to St. Luke's Hospital. Seven other ricshas were knocked over at various points, but no serious injury was done on these occasions. It appears that the pony is a young one and the mafoo passed the reins over to a small boy while he began to tout for passengers. A passing ricsha brushed against the pony's head and it at once bolted. The turn-out belongs to a Chinese whose stable is situated outside the Settlement.

As a tram was approaching the Racecourse on Saturday at about 4.30 p.m. a horse, attached to a large Horse-Bazaar van, became frightened and bolted along the road. It did not go far before the vehicle came in contact with a tree. The impact broke some of the harness and the terrified horse then kicked his way out of the remainder of his shackles. The driver regained control over the horse and led it away.

The first furious struggle for seats on the trams has subsided somewhat and it is now possible to obtain a seat and not be jostled and crowded by joyous natives experiencing the exhilaration of comparatively fast travelling. Never have the cars seemed more home-like than they did after the races on Saturday, when the crowd streamed out and quickly filled those that were waiting. And as the trams ran smoothly down the Maloo it was a very pleasant change from the confusion and discomfort that have hitherto been seen in Nanking Road on such occasions. As the Tramway Company has sixty-seven cars ready for traffic and the remaining lines are being rapidly put in order all the lines ought to be running soon, So far the ricshas do not appear to have suffered much by the competition and the fifty pneumatic-tyred ones recently put into use are kept constantly busy.

On Sunday last a tragic discovery was made in a house in course of construction at the end of the Avenue Paul Brunat. Three Chinese, two dead and the other seriously ill, were found in a shed under a staircase where the workmen engaged in the building operations had been accustomed to sleep. No signs of any injury were discovered on the bodies. It is believed that the men have been either poisoned or suffocated. The police are investigating the case.

A notice just issued announces the opening of the S.-N. Railway to Nanking on April 1, unless something unforeseen occurs.

We are kindly informed by the Japanese Consul-General that the terms of the settlement between Japan and China in the Tatsu Maru affair are in accordance with those set forth by our Tokio correspondent.

The American Consul-General has received a cable from Mr. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, to the effect that the American Government strongly endorses the suppression of opium within the International Settlement of Shanghai.

A paragraph in the Municipal Minutes intimates that Detective-Sgt. A. Bookless is dismissed the Police Force for insubordination. Mr. J. C. E. Douglas of Messrs. Home and Douglas filed on Wednesday with the Court of Consuls a petition against the Municipal Council on behalf of Sergeant Bookless for wrongful dismissal. Sergeant Bookless returned from furlough two weeks ago and before resuming work received notice that he had been appointed to "uniform" duty. It is understood that he declined to accept the reduction.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank has just put into circulation at Peking a series of banknotes of a new pattern and very artistically executed.

In our issue of December 27, 1907 we commented upon a training scheme elaborated by Mr. H. Forrester, Master-Mariner, to supply China with the nucleus of a mercantile marine. We notice that this scheme has now been published in pamphlet form in English and Chinese, after having been submitted to the consideration of the Viceroy at Nanking. It is a practical treatise by a practical man, and we may hope that ways and means will be found to give it practical effect in the interests of the Chinese nation.

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THE MUNICIPAL REPORT.

March 16.

THE Municipal Report for the year 1907 was issued on Saturday afternoon, and as usual merits the careful perusal of all who are interested in the public affairs of the Settlement. This year the form of the Report has been changed, and in the place of the compact octavo volume we have a White Book of some 300 pages of the size of the Municipal Gazette that now makes its appearance weekly as a Supplement to "The North-China Daily News." Of the new form it may certainly be said that it accords better with administrative publications the world over and allows more scope for illustrations, which in time become a useful record of the rapid growth of Shanghai. A letter in another column calls attention to the provision in the Land Regulations that the Financial Statement should be published ten days before the Annual Meeting, and as a matter of principle it is advisable that as long an interval as possible should elapse between the two events; but to those who may be inclined not unjustly to consider a week too short it may be pointed out that the fuller Minutes now published by the Council anticipate to a large extent the contents of this Annual Summary. The average reader who has followed the Municipal records for the past year need not despair, therefore, of being able to master the contents of the Report by next Friday. It would be well, however, if the time for handing in Resolutions for discussion on Friday next were extended at least 24 hours to Tuesday at 4 p.m. as it is conceivable that Ratepayers may wish to submit motions arising directly out of the Report. There is, however, one defect which would seem to have remained unchallenged all these years, even as the anomaly of not publishing the annual Budget in the Press was allowed to pass without comment until the innovation of this year. We refer to the absence of comparative tables in the financial statement. On page 261 a comparative statement is given for the main headings; but it would simplify reference, if the corresponding figures of the Estimates and for the previous year were set in parallel columns against each item of Revenue and Expenditure. As the Financial statement is now published, although it is possible to see which Departments have exceeded or kept within their Estimates, it becomes necessary to refer to the Report for the preceding year to learn where additional expenditure has been incurred or a saving effected. The new form of the Report readily lends itself to the inclusion of such parallel columns.

To turn first to the Financial Statement, we find that on ordinary Revenue and Expenditure there is a surplus of Tls. 372,393.46. Receipts amounted to Tls. 1,983,431.83 or Tls. 30,126.83 above the estimated amount, while payments were made to the sum of Tls. 1,611,038.37 or Tls. 66,753.37 in excess of the Estimates. The increase in revenue was due to enhanced proceeds of taxes amounting in the case of the Native House tax to Tls. 24,282, but against this had to be set off a decrease of Tls. 20,642 in Wharfage dues. In regard to expenditure the Police and Public Works Departments economized to the amount of Tls. 23,190 and Tls. 14,593 respectively, but all other Departments show an excess over estimated expenditure, the most notable increases being Stocks and Stores Tls. 33,026 (of which Tls. 22,000 were expended on Road Materials); Secretariat, Tls. 21,128; General Charges, Tls. 20,976 (of which Tls. 19,000 were spent on Rice-Money) and Health Department, Tls. 18,418 (Tls. 5,000 were given to the Shantung Road Hospital, while receipts from the Victoria Nursing Home were Tls. 3,000 less than the estimated amount). In the time at our disposal it is not possible to examine critically each item in the Financial Statement, but for purposes of generalization it may be said that such increases as are recorded are for the most part inseparable from the growing requirements of the Settlement. As we pointed out in a consideration of this year's Budget, Shanghai stands at a parting of the ways; confident in its future, it may further its own interests by anticipating a normal continuance of its striking expansion, or it may lag behind, retard its obvious development and impose a heavier tax on succeeding generations of ratepayers. It is chiefly owing to a reluctance in former years to face the inevitable that extraordinary expenditure looms so large to-day and a surplus of Tls. 372,393 on ordinary revenue becomes, even with the aid of Tls. 250.000 in debentures, a deficit of Tls. 201,513 on the year's total working. But even this expenditure does not satisfy the optimism of the Municipal Engineer and Surveyor. After calling attention to the ultimate need of paving the whole of the Nanking Road with wood—the cost of which, we believe, will amount to Tls. 94,000—he continues—"There is no doubt that in a rapidly growing city it is highly desirable that there should be ample expenditure on what may be termed necessary 'permanent works' as distinguished from 'maintenance works.' The writer is of opinion, after an experience of nearly twenty years, that the expenditure is not keeping pace with the requirements of the Settlement. Ground is being slowly but surely lost, and there will be considerable leeway to be made up at a later date. It must be remembered that taxation is low and the cost of work of every kind is steadily increasing." Then follows a list (page 131) of "the more important works which will require to be carried out in the near future," and Mr. Charles Mayne continues:—"There is every indication that Shanghai will become a very large and important city, and the question of further extension will have to be seriously considered before very long. The linking up of the railways will, undoubtedly, bring in an enormous number of people and the completion of the tramways will promote the growth of the outlying districts. These districts will be rapidly built over without any proper control and the development of the Settlement on systematic lines will become impossible. Negotiations should be entered into for a substantial extension before it is too late. The present area of the Settlement is about 5,564 acres, and this should be trebled."

In the space at our disposal it is impossible to do more than briefly to animadvert to a few of the interesting points raised in the departmental reports. The Captain-Superintendent of Police calls attention *inter alia* to the Mixed Court question, the unsatisfactory accommodation, the inadequate salaries paid to officials. We are glad to see that the Health Officer utters a warning against the prevalence of rats, although we regret the despondent note sounded in the sentence "There is no known effectual method of exterminating rats on a large scale." In this connexion it may be useful to watch the efforts now being made in India and in Great Britain to cope with this evil. Herr R. Buck has a brief report on the Town Band, which within such a short time his efforts have raised to a standard well appreciated by the community, while the Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces gives a most interesting statement of the work done in his

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department. In view of the keen attention being paid to the question of opium the statistics regarding opium-smokers in the table "Condition of Chinese Prisoners Apprehended" will be closely scanned this year. The following analysis is not without significance. Out of 33,802 prisoners apprehended 552 or 1½ per cent were opium-smokers; eliminating prisoners under 30 years of age the proportion becomes 4 per cent. In the case of the more serious crimes the proportion was as follows: Assault, 2 per cent; Burglary, 13 per cent; Creating Disturbances, 1 per cent; Larceny, 6 per cent; Murder, 17 per cent; Robbery, 4 per cent; Misdemeanours, 2 per cent; total proportion for serious crimes, 4 per cent. Even with the inclusion of the six opium-smokers who with 29 others committed murder during the year the proportion is probably much lower than usually supposed.

II.

March 17,

In so far as the Municipal Report chronicles the year's history the period under review must be regarded as one of normal development. Its main features are economic and are connected with problems arising from the steady growth of the Settlement, rather than with burning political questions. The latter, as far as the Report is concerned, are confined almost entirely to Mixed Court matters; and, although these are likely always to occupy the attention of the community, certainly until a more satisfactory code of Regulations has been put into force, it is noticeable that a more dispassionate tone prevails in their discussion between the Council and the Chinese authorities. Beyond this, however, there is no special cause for congratulation. The draft Regulations, which have nominally been under the consideration of the Waiwupu for more than five years, remain in the same amorphous state. Exactly a year ago there appeared reason to believe that they were about to receive the formal sanction of the Throne, and it was decided that in spite of their deficiencies they would be acceptable as an instalment towards a final settlement of the intricate problem. No further steps, however, were taken in the matter, until six months later when Magistrate Kuan was instructed by Viceroy Tuan Fang to explain the meaning of the term "established practice," in order that the Waiwupu might understand the full significance of the expression before consenting to its recognition under the new Regulations. A useful codification of existing procedure in the Mixed Court was thereupon drawn up by Mr. Kuan, and the publication of the document in the Chinese Press constitutes practically the only step taken during the year towards an improvement in the present indeterminate condition of things.

No less marked than the inadequacy of the existing code of rules in vogue at the Mixed Court are the material disadvantages under which this tribunal—the only civil and criminal Court for all Chinese dwelling in the Settlement—labours. In his departmental report the Captain-Superintendent of Police calls attention to the immediate necessity for increased accommodation in the shape of a third court-room, and justly refers to the responsibility which remains with the Chinese authorities for providing adequate funds both for the proper conservation of the buildings and—even more important—for the payment of adequate salaries to the personnel of the Court. In no respect is the rapid growth of the Settlement likely to make itself more felt than in regard to the volume of work thrown upon the Mixed Court; and at a time when the foreign community is confronted with the necessity of making special provision to meet the increasing demands upon its exchequer it is essential that the Chinese authorities as well as the local gentry and merchants should realize the obligation resting upon them in a matter with which they are so peculiarly connected. The attention now being given to the question of Chinese prisons, as shown by the mission of Mr. Mek Hung-chun to inspect and report upon these buildings throughout the Empire, indicates a desire not to allow the administration of justice to lag behind other reforms. It should only be necessary, therefore, to bring home to the Chinese community in this Settlement the defects of their Mixed Court to awaken an interest in the subject, which should eventually lead to practical results. Unless local opinion can be aroused, however, it is to be feared that the difficulty of adjusting provincial and imperial responsibility will cause a much-needed reform in our midst to share the fate of so many similar movements in China.

Closely connected with the Mixed Court is the question of jurisdiction beyond Settlement limits, to which several pages of the Annual Report are devoted. Here again, in spite of an apparently determined attempt on the part of the late Taotai to enforce certain regulations in regard to arrests beyond the boundaries of the Settlement, to which neither the Consular Body nor the Council could agree, the past year has seen a tendency slowly developing to allow the question to solve itself along natural lines. The appearance on the outskirts of bands of desperadoes with whom the Chinese authorities are unable to cope proves as great a menace to the lives and property of Chinese in those parts as to the peace and good order of the Settlement. This fact is not lost sight of by the Chinese themselves, and we have good reason for saying that there is a strong wish among them to see these outlying districts brought under the protection of the Municipal police. There is naturally a reluctance in existing circumstances to proclaim openly this desire, but in process of time it may be relied upon to make itself felt in the attitude of the Chinese authorities towards the normal extension of the Settlement. Until this stage is reached, it is in the interests of both sections of the community to avoid occasion for friction, and we may hope, therefore, that ensuing years will see the relations between Chinese and foreigners maintaining the present lines of steady improvement.

A SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

March 18.

It was hardly to be expected that in the searching criticism to which all modern schools are exposed the school of journalism should escape attention. Strictly speaking there is, of course, no school of journalism as there is of medicine or the law. Occasionally we come across advertisements by self-styled professors of the art, "easily enabling pupils to earn from £500 to £1,000 per annum by writing for the newspapers and magazines;" and we wonder vaguely why these professors do not keep their secrets for their own advantage, unless we are to believe that instruction in journalism is far better paid than the conventional branches of teaching. But there is no definable training-ground prepared for the Fourth Estate but that which the life of a journalist itself provides; no clear course which one already old in the game should recommend to the youthful aspirant to lead him into those hierarchies of omniscience where he would be. Instead, we have to admit the paradox of a

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recognized profession without recognizable approach ; with plainly marked grades but no specific means of achieving them ; with undoubted responsibilities but no standard measure of the qualifications necessary for bearing those responsibilities. It is an anomaly which contains at once the strength and the weakness, of journalism ; its charm, its golden possibilities and its black despairs. But it is also a state of things which was bound sooner or later to attract notice in an age of reformers, whose principle it is to allow no one to take himself less seriously than they take themselves. Thus, for the first time since journalism became a name, we are presented with a definite system to fit young men for its pursuit, in the experiment which is now under consideration by the University of Birmingham. The scheme is not framed for intending journalists only. Those also who wish to fit themselves for a municipal or political career are expected to benefit by it. But apart from the fact that political ambitions generally demand the possession of a private income, which narrows the field of those who can embrace them, the details of the scheme indicate that journalism was the chief care of Birmingham University in designing its new course.

The scheme, which is not to replace any of the University's existing curricula as a means of winning a degree, but would be taken as a post-graduate course, is divided into two parts, a general and a technical. In the former we find instruction in modern English history with special reference to political and social growths since the Reform Bill of 1832 ; modern European history during the last fifty years ; political economy and philosophy ; finance ; English literature and the principle of criticism ; two modern languages, studied practically, for the purposes of reading and speaking. Beyond these subjects, the student is offered instruction in the elements of physics, mechanics and astronomy, in chemistry, physiology, bacteriology, geology and geography, metallurgy and the fundamental principles of engineering. One thing at least is obvious : that the young man who went conscientiously through such a course would be a very learned person indeed ; but it is questionable how far he would be fitted for immediate work on a daily paper. The art of journalism might be defined as the art of knowing what to reject. In other words the necessities of an occupation which makes and re-makes itself every day, which dies and is born again with each batch of manuscript committed to the press, demand that a man shall be able to tear the heart out of a subject in the shortest possible time and to present the main facts of a case clearly and judicially. For such work the least well equipped is the specialist, even though, like the future graduates of Birmingham, he should have taken "all knowledge for his province." In contemplating so many useful branches of knowledge the authorities of Birmingham have overlooked the most useful, perhaps, of all, the knowledge of how to forget. It may be thought, however, that this branch is catered for by the elements of the technical part of the course. Here we find the students trained in the art of descriptive article writing, in connexion with which they are to be encouraged to acquire "miscellaneous information of all kinds," (over and above all that the first part gave them) ; in the writing of leading articles ; in shorthand (optional) ; in the making up of a newspaper, appreciation of what is known to journalists as "the news value" of an article, the management of paragraphs, deciphering of telegrams, the law of copyright and libel.

It may be urged that this technical part of the Birmingham scheme would result in little else than waste of time. For each one of its items every newspaper has a different method, dependent, in turn, on its political tendency, the section of the public which it serves, its shape, size, machines, type, on the very number of the men on its staff. Even those who deplore, and rightly, the advent of what is called "the new journalism" (there is no need to particularize in what is only too familiar) do not demand that all newspapers shall exactly approximate. Such a contention would be absurd ; and the resulting distinctions can only be learnt, by long practice, in the newspaper office itself where the best qualification is ordinary intelligence untrammelled by academic formulæ. The same criticism may hold good in a modified degree of the general part of the course. For journalistic training cannot, any more than the actual work of journalism, be confined to a set number of hours or a specific direction. Given that a young man has the "journalistic instinct" he will of his own accord equip himself by degrees in as much of all the subjects contemplated by Birmingham as is necessary ; unless he is to become one of those outside specialists on a single subject to whom it is the practice of editors to turn when a particularly authoritative article is required. In a sense, he is always working and his training never ends ; and this, not from any peculiar virtue of his own, but in answer to the exigencies of his profession. From this point of view the Birmingham course has nothing more to offer than is to be gained by every liberal education which equips the mind, not so much with actual knowledge, as with the faculties of taste, balance and judgement : and here the older Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are already in the field as formidable competitors, recognized for their fitness by every editor who is in need of young blood. One indisputable advantage of such a curriculum as Birmingham has imagined is that it will provide journalists with a recognized diploma which, as an official guarantee of certain preparation, must tend to raise the standard of the profession. But it remains to be seen whether this diploma might not be conferred more advantageously as an appendage of existing degrees than as the mark of a separate course.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

March 19.

"IT is no baseness for the greatest to descend," says Bacon, "and look into their own expense. . . for he that is plentiful in all expenses will hardly be preserved from decay." As the time for Mr. Asquith to present his Budget for 1908-09 approaches, it is clear that speculation as to its probable details is becoming even more acute than it usually is. The Liberal Government has been now in power for a little over two years. Its vast majority at the last election was obtained at least in part on its pledge to reduce the national burden of taxation by "speedy and substantial retrenchments." Hitherto there have been many repetitions of that pledge but little performance, and the country is becoming impatient that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Administration should justify the confidence reposed in it. On the first of his two Budgets, it is true, Mr. Asquith remitted nearly £4,000,000 of taxation. But it must not be forgotten that this was effected by accepting his predecessor's estimates ; and there was considerable discontent among the followers of the Government that this course should be taken. It could only be pardoned on the

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grounds of the short time that the Liberals had been in office. Last year's Budget contained but one reduction worth noticing, in the lowering of the tax on earned incomes within a certain proportion from 1/- to 9d., while the resulting loss was met by an increase in the death duties. Allowing for new taxation imposed to balance what had been taken off, the two years of Liberal Administration reveal a total reduction in the national taxation of £3,940,000. Against this we see that the net increase in Great Britain's expenditure during the last ten years is over £32,000,000. It cannot be said that the amount gained is a generous interpretation of the phrase "substantial retrenchments."

At this distance from the centre of Government it is no part of ours to take up a cry of party politics so long as it does not extend into a wider sphere. That the Opposition has made use of the meagre substantiation which the Liberal Government has given to its election pledges is only natural. What is more important for the Government to consider is that its own followers also are showing unmistakable signs of discontent. The evidence afforded by the turn of a by-election against the party in power may be easily over-estimated. But the contention that the late Tariff Reform victory in Mid-Devon "was due to resentment with the Government for having done nothing to relieve the family budgets of the working classes" is certainly supported by the complaints which are heard all over the country against the rise in the price of bread, tea, sugar, meat and coal. Apart, however, from evidence that the injustice is felt on both sides of the House, which rids the outcry of a merely invidious interpretation, the question of Great Britain's national expenditure at the present time is not one which any Englishman can afford to disregard on grounds of absolute national safety. During the South African War it was inevitable that expenditure should rise, and taxation with it, in answer to the demands for the Army which jumped up from £20,617,200 in 1899-1900 to £88,999,400 in the following year. The year after the war closed this item was brought down to £34,245,000 and in the last year of the Conservative Government it had fallen to £29,813,000, while Mr. Haldane has brought it down again to £27,760,000. At the present time Mr. Haldane is making additional demands for money for the extinction of outstanding debts on the Volunteer service prior to its transformation into the new County Associations model. This demand does not look hopeful for reduction in the next Army estimates, even if it does not actually entail their expansion. But in any case there is no adequate explanation why the Army should be costing £7,000,000 more than it did in the year in which war broke out. In the same period the Navy Estimates have grown from £26,594,500 to £32,300,000. But since the majority of all parties are agreed as to the wisdom of this outlay, and the country at large is cheerfully prepared for it, the increase is not only actually, but relatively, less than that shown in the Army estimates, for the new Army scheme is still admittedly in an experimental stage. Finally we have to consider that the working of the National Debt shows an increase in ten years of £3,500,000 in spite of ¼ per cent reduction in the rate of interest, and that Civil Service charges continue to swell the country's expenditure.

To say, as is commonly said, that the country's expenditure is being kept on a war footing at a time when our relations with other countries are better than they have ever been before is not strictly accurate. The records of the South African campaign are the measure of what we might have to add to our payments for both Army and Navy in the event of a real war, and we are not spending in these departments the half of that sum. It none the less remains a fact that the struggle in South Africa added roughly twenty-four millions to our taxation, which has been reduced by no more than £4,000,000. It is agreed that the Navy amply repays its cost in the assurance it gives us against a war; and that in the case of the Army, which neither sentiment nor common sense would allow us to sacrifice altogether to the Navy, we can afford to experiment a little longer in a scheme which has met with approval from such an expert as Lord Roberts. But, to take last year's figures, and deducting the combined cost of Army and Navy from total expenditure, we have to admit the enormous sum of £80,235,750 for the sole cost of managing the Empire. This does not include India which has a separate Budget of her own; while our expenditure on administration of Crown colonies is on the whole carefully restricted and is certainly the envy of other colonial Powers. Exclusive of the Post Office, which yields a handsome profit for the £16,000,000 roughly spent on it, we find an item of £29,118,000 for Miscellaneous Civil Service. It is impossible not to believe that there must be enormous departmental waste under this heading alone. Yet instead of directing its attention to these and similar expenses, since the country rightly refuses to allow its armament to be reduced, the Government embarks on social measures, such as Old Age Pensions and a Licensing Bill, the cost of which, as yet beyond exact computation, cannot be less than several millions. This is not to say that either of these measures is undesirable but simply that they are unattainable at the present rate of expenditure without additional taxation; and the imperative need of the moment is not to add, but to lessen. Already we are living at so high a rate that it is difficult to see how much farther we could go in the event of a real crisis; while even the continuance of the present scale involves a severe weakening of our industries both in production and consumption. The policy of killing the golden goose is neither good for the bird nor for her destroyer.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

March 18.

THE RATEPAYERS' MEETING.

The anomalous situation created by the omission of the Council to issue the Financial Statement for the past year ten days before the date fixed for the Ratepayers' Meeting (as stipulated by Article XXV of the Land Regulations) can only be overcome by a vote of the Ratepayers on Friday. A decision to adjourn the meeting until the following week would enable the spirit of Article XXV to be acted upon in so far as it would give Ratepayers more time to digest the Report, and the adjournment would not conflict with the Regulation providing for the convocation of the Meeting within the first three weeks of March. On the other hand it may be doubted whether any good purpose would be served by an adjournment. The amount of new subject matter to be mastered in the Report is not stupendous, while the tenour of the only two unofficial Resolutions handed in justifies the supposition that the matters which are uppermost in the minds of Ratepayers can all be discussed in connexion with one or another of the official motions or under the Budget. Any anxiety regarding the legality of measures passed at the Meeting in view of the non-compliance with one section of Article XXV could be removed by a formal vote of the Meeting to regard all its Resolutions as equally binding upon the community as those of any other Annual Meeting.

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THE UNOFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

Of the two unofficial Resolutions to be brought forward at the Ratepayers' Meeting on Friday one concerns the private affairs of a single resident and will probably be found to be without precedent in the history of the Settlement. This affords no reason why it should be regarded with prejudice; *per contra* it will be assured of a sympathetic hearing, and the studied moderation shown in the request is likely to prove a strong argument in its favour. If the matter be left to the Council with a favourable recommendation from the body of Ratepayers, due care can be exercised that the way is not left open to an indefinite application of the principle involved. For the rest it may be pointed out that in the payment of State compensation discrimination between corporations and individuals is frequently admitted.

The other unofficial Resolution deals with the admission of the foreign Press to Council Meetings. If we could believe that this innovation was likely to give Ratepayers advantages in any measure commensurate with the burden that it will impose upon the Press, we would heartily support it. But inasmuch as it is left to the discretion of the Council —and in the peculiar circumstances of our Municipal affairs it must, most assuredly, be left to its discretion— how much of each discussion shall be public and how much *in camera*, we do not see that the community will stand to be "better off" (from a news point of view) than it is at present. On the other hand we would prefer to think that the unmistakable desire of Ratepayers to be kept more *punctually* informed of the trend of affairs, as far as is possible and politic, will not be lost upon the new Council, and that it will undertake to improve upon its Minutes in accordance with the public wish.

OUTPORTS, ETC.

CHENCHOW.
(HUNAN.)

From Our Own Correspondent.

February 11.

THE NEW BROOM.

Our new official, who by the way is a regular official and not a substitute, is taking hold of office with a firm hand. The most conspicuous sign of this is the great change that has come over the yamên. It is in better shape and looks gayer than it has ever looked since the foreigner moved here over four years ago.

The opium edicts are being carried out gradually with a seeming desire to make the prohibition a reality and not a mere outside show, as is so evident in some places. An extra squad of men have been put into the service to spy out secret smoking, and this squad has been kept on duty until four o'clock in the morning during the eleventh and twelfth months and through the Chinese New Year season. In fact these extra men have had a double duty; the one to spy out secret opium smoking, and the other to prevent theft. A large building has already been set aside to be used as a place for the breaking off of the habit, but there is a complaint that the pills recommended for this purpose had morphia in them and are even worse than the opium itself. One habit has given place only to another which is probably worse for the man than the original one.

Another sign of the magistrate's desire to help the people is seen in his programme of schools for the poor people in the city. The idea is to open first five schools in the city of Chenchow itself, one for each section of the city and gradually when these are a reality to open the schools in the different parts of the country districts. The only difficulty is to raise money for the project. Several methods have been suggested; among them the old and well-worn one of compelling the temples to contribute. Another scheme suggested was the taxing of all theatrical performances. It is doubtful whether any such methods will be entirely successful, for they are all too unreliable; the only way is to fix a school tax, though this, too, is a difficult thing to do when the present taxes are so high.

The Governor of Hunan has become very solicitous for the lives and health of the Hunanese soldiers who were pushed over to the Kiangsi border last autumn on account of the riots there. It seems that many of the men have been sick and a good many have died. The Governor has sent word to the official here to forward money to the soldiers to be used for medicine and to keep the men in good health. Changsha has been ordered to send several hundred dollars for each barrack for this purpose and a reserve has been ordered to prepare medicine against any probable outbreak of cholera.

POCHOU.
(ANHUI.)

From Our Own Correspondent.

February, 26.

Things have been so quiet here for some months that there has been really nothing to write about. The one noticeable factor in life is that prices on nearly everything have gone up since the new year began.

This place has a curious difficulty in keeping officials for any length of time. I have been here three years and we are now under the fourth official during that time. One of the three that have gone has had his official rank taken from him, while the other one who is just now leaving came near to having his also taken from him, but on account of influential relatives he has been allowed to be sent to a place of less official importance. The one just preceding him opened up a large number of schools classed as foreign schools. When this man came he took no interest in them and practically let them come to a standstill. According to popular report he took heavy bribes in every case that came before him for judgement; and hence his downfall.

Some hundreds of soldiers are placed here who are practically idle from year in to year out. Some time ago I saw that a large number of them were out around the camps with shovels, baskets etc. and and engaged upon some practical improvement of the land. The present commander has, I am told, been abroad for his training and brings some of his new ideas into practice with them. But the result is that his subordinates are very anxious for another man "to rule over them."

The new official, who has just taken charge of things here, has begun in a way that is waking up things and people. When he took over office he told the police that where there was any gambling in any part of the city, the police of that place would be put in gaol and would stay as long as he was the official here. The result is that hundreds of gambling places have been stopped.

I am told that just north of this near Sawshien, where a large band of robbers was routed last year, the country is very much disturbed again and that much high-handed robbery goes on. It is near the point where three provinces meet and there is a small territory that no one of the provinces wants to claim and it seems, partly on that account, that it is a favourite resort for robbers.

SWATOW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

March 10.

DEEP SEA FISHERIES.

The Canton Fishing Company has decided to extend its operations to Swatow, where it will open a branch office. Its object is to engage in deep-sea fishing with the latest appliances. Success in the south warrants its expectation that work in these waters will be profitable. It is to be hoped that the operations will be properly controlled, as even the teeming waters of this coast may be seriously depleted of fish by the improper use of steam trawls, and immense injury done to the large population which lives here on and by the sea.

FORESHORE RIGHTS.

The authorities are making strenuous efforts to preserve for China the rights of the foreshore and the land already reclaimed in it. As already recorded the China Merchants' Co. was made to pay heavily for the foreshore which it had reclaimed at its own expense.

In order to recoup itself for this outlay it has been negotiating with foreign firms for the sale of part of the land, and applied for permission to complete the transactions. The Viceroy has replied that for the present such a

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transfer is inexpedient, and illustrates the difficulties it might give rise to by reference to the foreshore case at Kuangchou, in which the petitioning Company was involved.

Meanwhile other parts of the foreshore acquired by foreigners are being filled up, and in no long time we shall see the whole bund moved out to the level of the present Customs reclamation.

At last the Customs reclamation is being utilized for Customs purposes. A commodious post-office is almost complete, built in front of the present living block, Harbour-master's office and reading room. An 'outward' examination shed has been erected on the bund and plans for other houses, including a residence for the Deputy-Commissioner, are ready. Everything seems to point to the transfer of the whole plant to the new sea front.

JAPANESE BONZES.

Last year the magistrates closed a Japanese preaching hall at Wongkong, the scene of the late rising, and sent the bonze under escort to the Japanese Consul at Swatow, charged with interfering in law suits and stirring up trouble. Failing to secure the reopening of the place by the local officials the Japanese Consul has referred the matter to Peking. Representations there have secured action on the part of the Canton Viceroy, who has ordered the Fu at Ch'aochoufu and the foreign deputy resident at Swatow to proceed to Wongkong, make inquiries and report.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attention has been called to the state of the streets at Ch'aochoufu by a petition from a business man there for permission to establish a ricsha company. Visitors to the city know how well paved the streets are compared with the thoroughfares in other places. But stone slabs, however well laid, persist in breaking their level, and the reply of the magistrate points to an effort in the near future to relay the streets so as to fit them for wheeled traffic. No amount of relaying will make it possible for ricshas, much less carriages, to career up and down near the main street. This at least would require to be widened and the sidewalls cleared of booths and other obstructions. The series of arches which span the street and are the pride of the city will constrict the passage-way seriously. As it is, at busy times there is scarcely room for burden bearers to make their way through the press of foot passengers.

The North-German Lloyd Company are not to be left in undisputed possession of the coolie-carrying trade between Swatow and Siam, for which they have already paid three times over. News has come from Bangkok that Chinese merchants there are forming a steamer company with a capital of Tls. 3,000,000, of which half has been already subscribed, to acquire steamers and to put them in this run.

THE SWATOW REFORMER.

Now that the release of Yü Chi-ch'êng (成紀余), reported in the Hongkong telegrams as In Kai-shing, has been decided upon, one may speak without fear of prejudicing his case. The so-called Swatow reformer is nothing more or less than a common bully, one of the class described so well by Mr. A. H. Smith in "Chinese Characteristics." His ordinary name is Ch'ou and he is known all over the country as K'u-fu Ch'ou (丑父哭) "Woe is me, Ch'ou!" because of the cry of anguish which he extorted from any who came under his hand. In the Boxer year he was wanted because of the attentions he paid to Christians and their churches; and since then he has attracted the notice, and incurred the anger of the mandarins by escapades similar to that which was preferred in the charge made as the ground for the application for his extradition. He crowned his career by joining the rebels at Wongkong last year, and then at last the authorities decided to get hold of him. But he slipped through the net, even that part of it drawn round Swatow, and got as far as Hongkong before he was arrested. Of course he joined the rebels, he is "agin the government" as is every man of his class, but people who know laugh at his claim to be regarded as a disinterested patriot. And yet the Hongkong Court has "got there" in its decision not to grant the extradition applied for. The authorities have forfeited their right to call him to trial by their inaction during the last ten years, during most of which time he has lived openly in and about Wongkong. What they wanted was Ch'ou the rebel, and not Ch'ou the robber. And did the Hongkong Government suppose that even if the proceedings had been entirely regular, and the Chinese authorities had engaged not to try Ch'ou on any other charge than that of robbery they would not have rid themselves of the rebel by cutting the head off the robber?

YUNNAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

February 17.

A TRIP TO SZECHUAN.

Yet once more the correspondent for Yunnan province writes his notes from the sister province of Szechuan. After living twenty years in the poorer province of Yunnan it has been a treat and a revelation to spend some weeks travelling in the richest parts of the great Szechuan Red Basin.

The first thing that strikes one in contrasting the two provinces is the enormous population of Szechuan. In travelling from Suifu to Chentu viâ Tsïcheo and back again viâ Kiating one often passed market towns counted of very little importance in Szechuan which the mandarins of Yunnan would be glad to make a Hsien, Cheo or even a Fu city. Many of our Yunnan cities of high rank have less population than the market towns of Szechuan.

Another very noticeable thing was the vast amount of country still waiting to be evangelized by Protestant missionaries. Excluding one mission which is in the province for purely Tibetan work there are seven societies at work in Szechuan, giving an average of nine millions of people to be evangelized by each mission, an absolutely impossible task with the present staff. Well was it that the Chentu Conference issued a strong appeal for a great increase in the number of missionaries. In this connexion I should like to say that the mission policy now in force in Szechuan of crowding into the big centres and leaving the smaller cities and towns to be worked by natives may in the end prove to be a great mistake. Surely the Protestants can learn a lesson from the Catholics in this matter. While the latter have a large staff in each of the important centres they do not neglect the smaller places and often when travelling one comes across a brave patient Franciscan living among the hills near a small market town. Statistics would probably show that the converts around these smaller stations far exceed in number those gathered in the great cities. It is all very well to influence the New China by great educational works in the large cities, but surely Protestants have a call to the small towns and large villages. This call is not fully responded to by a passing visit or a stay of a day or two once a quarter.

THE OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

Undoubtedly some mandarins are making genuine efforts to lessen the growth of opium. During a three days journey on the main road from Suifu we scarcely saw any opium in the fields; certainly less than twenty acres in all. This too in a district formerly given up to the cultivation of the poppy. But at Tsïcheo and in the district near Chentu a large part of the best ground is still covered with the plant. Opium dens are still terribly numerous and in a crowded condition.

A VICEROY PREACHER.

A delightful experience at the Chentu Missionary Conference was the visit of the Viceroy. He stood up in front of us and preached to us as if he were the missionary and we the heathen gathered in an ordinary street chapel. The situation was decidedly reversed and I fancy his Excellency must have enjoyed preaching to the preachers. One lesson at any rate he taught us. He had a few disagreeable things to say and while he said them faithfully he did so with a good deal of tact and courtesy. If he had only used his position as guest of the Conference to lecture us as harshly as some of us have used our position in the past the Viceroy's visit would not have been so pleasant.

RAILWAYS AND DAILY LIFE.

Advices from Yunnanfu state that there is considerable doubt as to when the railway will reach that city. 'Years' are still spoken of as being needed for the completion of the line. The attitude of the people is still unchanged. There is a deep sullen opposition to the foreign railway.

A couple of weddings at Yunnanfu have formed a pleasant break to Consul-

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General Wilkinson's rather monotonous routine of official duties. The question of the outrage which was committed on your correspondent in the spring of 1907 has been settled to the mutual satisfaction of British and Chinese officials. The district where the outrage was committed has resumed its normal quiet character and mission work has received no set back. The people of North East Yunnan have for twenty years been friendly to missionaries and it is not expected that any further trouble will break out. The outrage was sudden and unexpected and I think after it was over the principal agents were deeply sorry for the mistake they had made. The Chinese is a reasonable person and does not like trouble more than once in a very long while.

HONGKONG.

From Our Own Correspondent.

March 5.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Trouble is brewing again amongst the Directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway, and severe criticisms of the Director-in-Chief Mr. Leung and some of his associates have been published in the local papers. Doubt was first thrown on the integrity of the General Managers by one Li Hai-hi, a representative of the shareholders. In a letter to these, the former seriously attacked Mr. Leung's character. It is said that he has been guilty of receiving heavy bribes from the Directors, that the middle-man, who offered the bribes, knows this, and that one of the Assistant Directors, Mr. Wong, refused a bribe of ten thousand dollars offered at the same time. Such in brief, is the first count of the criticism offered, and the shareholders say that uneasiness is felt all the more keenly, inasmuch as they hoped that when Mr. Leung came to take charge, the previous complications would be straightened out, and everything would be above board. It is all the more necessary, therefore, that these suspicions should be removed, otherwise, when the next call for money is made, there will be no response on the part of the shareholders.

But this is not all. The letter goes on to assert, secondly, that Mr. Leung has been working secretly to arrange that the line shall ultimately be handed over to the officials, whom the shareholders dread almost as much as foreigners. It is well known that the Government wishes to have a lien on all the lines built in China. Mr. Leung is said to have been in communication, on the one hand, with the General Postal Board, and on the other with the officials. Then, thirdly, there is some uneasiness because Mr. Wong, the Assistant Director, who refused to receive the bribe, has been kept from taking the position to which he was elected by the shareholders on the Board of Directors, and hitherto has not been allowed to discharge the duties that fall to his position.

Such, in brief, are the allegations that are made in the public papers. The editors of course, do not assume that these charges are well-founded. They simply state that the reputation of those thus suspected will suffer unless the suspicions are removed. Moreover the reports of these doings, or alleged doings, have been published in Shanghai, and amongst all the Chinese that are residing abroad, and will destroy all confidence unless they are denied in such a way as to prove that they are altogether without foundation.

LONDON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

February 25.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN ASIA.

The Anglo-Russian Convention has now been completely thrashed out in both Houses of Parliament; and for good or evil it will henceforth form the basis of the relations between the two great empires in Asia. Even the most severe of its critics, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, has never denied the absolute need of some such convention; and most of the others have even gone the length of acknowledging that if His Majesty's Ministers have not made so good a bargain with Russia as they might have done, it was better to conclude this doubtful bargain than not to come to any agreement at all. Consequently the opposition to it has not been pushed to a division in either House. Sir Edward Grey's defence of the Convention in the House of Commons this week was a very fine sustained effort of argument, though it was less rhetorically effective than Lord Percy's attack on the Convention which opened the debate. Lord Curzon's strongest point against the Convention was the admission of Russia to equal rights with ourselves in Tibet, in spite of our undeniably greater interests there; but against this Sir Edward Grey was able to urge that Mr. Balfour's Government entirely disclaimed any intention of pursuing a "forward" policy in Tibet, and that the concession to Russia would hamper us only in case of our adopting a forward policy there. The really weak side of our bargain is the division of Persia into spheres of influence, in such a way as to include in the Russian sphere nearly everything that is of commercial value. On this point Sir Edward Grey pleads that the bargain is only a recognition of existing facts, Russia having for twenty years past been steadily ousting us from Northern Persia; and he further claims that in exchange for our abandonment of the chance of winning back what we have lost, we have gained a strategical advantage in the establishment of a buffer territory on the Afghan border at Seistan.

THE PRICE OF A PEERAGE.

Apart from the big debate, the most important events in Parliament have been the forcing through the Commons by means of the closure of the two Scottish Bills which were thrown out by the Lords last year; and the most interesting has been a debate on the question of the sale of honours, started by Mr. Hillaire Belloc last night by means of a motion condemning the secrecy with which party funds are accumulated and disbursed. It is notorious, of course, that they are largely accumulated by means of the payments made by those who are recommended to His Majesty as fit persons to be honoured with peerages, knighthoods and other titles or decorations; and thus the debate gave another opportunity to Mr. Lea of enlarging on his favourite topic. Mr. Lea informed the House in effect that the price paid by Sir Alfred Harmsworth for the privilege of calling himself Lord Northcliffe and making very fitful appearances in the Upper Chamber was £150,000; but of course he does not give his authority for the statement. He also waxed sarcastic once more over the case of a Radical M. P. who, as he alleges, declined to congratulate a colleague on receiving a knighthood on the ground that it was a matter for commiseration rather than congratulation, and who nevertheless accepted a knighthood himself a few months later. Sir Randal Cremer, the Labour-Liberal member for Huggerston, who was admittedly the member referred to, retorted by going as nearly as Parliamentary rules will allow to calling Mr. Lea a liar, and Mr. Lea's rejoinder was to refer to Sir Randal's speech as "concentrated humbug," a phrase which he was compelled to withdraw. Whatever may be the truth about Sir R. Cremer's consistency, however, he certainly cannot be included among those recipients of honours who paid for their titles. His surrender of the greater part of the Nobel Peace Prize and the smallness of his income are sufficient to assure us of this. A more humorous turn was given to the debate by Mr. Swift McNeill, who after declaring that he could name a hundred peerages whose patents were steeped in corruption, suggested that all that was required to set the matter right was to make the purchase of honours open and publish a regular scale of charges.

"THE TIMES."

There have been some remarkable developments this week in the negotiations for the reconstruction of the proprietorship of "The Times." On Tuesday it was definitely announced that the scheme by which Mr. C. Arthur Pearson was to be Managing Director was—at all events for the time being—off the field; on the following morning "The Daily Graphic" came out with a sensational announcement to the effect that the temporary disappearance of that scheme was due to the Pearson Syndicate having been outbid by an American Syndicate, for whom Mr. Moberly Bell was acting as the prospective purchaser, with him being associated Mr. Hooper and Mr. Jackson, the gentlemen to whose enterprise are due "The Times" Book Club, the recent and coming issues of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" and other "booms" in connexion with "The

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Times." This was promptly followed by a solicitor's letter flatly denying these statements; and simultaneously came a letter from another firm of solicitors—the firm acting for those proprietors of "The Times" who are the plaintiffs in the suit of Sibley and others *v.* Walter by which it is sought to have the proprietary of "The Times" converted into a Limited Company. These solicitors—Messrs. Willis and Willis—announce that the judge who is hearing the law suit privately in chambers has made an order for the sale of "The Times," and they intimate that while several offers have been made, none of them has been accepted, and any fresh offers which may be received will be duly considered. There is no doubt that "The Daily Graphic" story is correct in its main outlines. Mr. Moberly Bell is acting on behalf of a syndicate in opposition to the Pearson syndicate; but according to "The Daily Telegraph" it is English and not American money by which he is backed. There is great public interest in the question, for however friendly we may feel to our cousins across the water, no one would like to see the leading English journal become an American property run on American lines. On the other hand, there are many who would object almost as strongly to seeing it handed over to so typical a representative of the New Journalism as Mr. Pearson, of "Missing Word" fame. It appears, too, that the Pearson Syndicate was to have owned, not merely the "Times," but "The Standard", "The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette" and "The Daily Express." There is, however, a strong hope that an Englishman will acquire the property with the intention of running the paper on its old high-class essentially English lines. Meanwhile, however, Mr. Pearson, it is announced, has not entirely abandoned the field. Seeing that according to report he was to have received as Managing Director a "maximum" salary of £10,000 a year, he is not likely to throw up the sponge until he is obliged.

THE VOICE OF THE ASS.

One of the most amusing cases we have had in the Law Courts for some time has ended this week in the complete vindication of Dr. W. H. Cummings, Principal of the Guildhall School of Music, who was sued for libel in having stigmatized one Joel Horspool, Managing Director of the Horspool Natural Voice Academy, Limited, as an "impudent quack." Mr. Horspool is a gentleman who, while admitting that he has no scientific knowledge of human physiology or of music, professes to have discovered a method by which anyone may be taught to sing, if not precisely like a Tetrazzini or a de Reszke, at least with something approximating to their powers. Dr. Cummings, however, brought forward a number of witnesses, including Sir Charles Santley, to show that the oral gymnastics by which Mr. Horspool sought to produce the desired effect were much more likely to injure the throat and jaws permanently than to produce a singing voice. Mr. Horspool claims to have evolved his system by a study of the methods of a crying babe; but since infants injure their throats by the way they scream, this seems hardly a satisfactory basis. He advocated also a system of thrusting out the lower jaw while singing, apropos to which Dr. Cummings remarked that the only creature which produces its notes in this way is the donkey. When asked why the donkey produces his voice in this way, Dr. Cummings's reply was direct and the point. "Because he is an ass," he said—perhaps not without recollection of the old riddle, "Why does a donkey eat thistles?" Mr. Horspool, who admits to having extracted as much as £100 from a pupil who presumably had more money than brains, was promptly non-suited.

"THE JUBILEE OF NATURAL SELECTION."

A very interesting celebration is being arranged by the Linnean Society. It is the Jubilee of the first announcement to the world of Darwin's Theory of Natural Selection, which was made at a meeting of the Linnean Society on July 1, 1858. Two papers were read on the occasion with an announcement that these papers, "which relate to the same subject, namely the Laws which affect the Production of Varieties, Races and Species, contain the results of the investigations of two indefatigable naturalists, Mr. Charles Darwin and Mr. Alfred Wallace," and the interest of the Jubilee Celebrations will be greatly enhanced by the presence, not only of Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace himself, but of Sir Joseph Hooker, who, with Sir Charles Lyell, introduced these papers to the Society. Next year there will be a celebration, on a much wider scale, of the centenary of Darwin's birth.

DARBY AND JOAN.

The death is just announced of Mr. John Brinsmead, the head of the famous pianoforte firm, who has only survived his wife by a few weeks. Last year the aged couple—he was ninety-four and she about the same age—celebrated the seventieth anniversary of their wedding day, a celebration so rare that we have no jewel or precious metal to associate with it. Forty of their descendants were present on the occasion, including twelve great-great grandchildren. It seems quite fitting that a couple who had shared each other's lives so long should be so little separated in the times of their deaths.

PARIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

February 16.

COMBATIVE COUSINS.

Justice has said the last word in a highly Parisian case. Count Boni de Castellane, who has earned undying fame as the divorced husband of Miss Anna Gould and the breaker of innumerable ladies' hearts, has been fined a hundred francs for venting his feelings rather forcibly upon his cousin, Prince Elie de Sagan. Ever since his divorce, Count Boni, it appears, has been consumed by a devouring passion for his former wife. That lady is still living in Paris, and as she has a good deal of money left, in spite of what Count Boni cost her, there are quite a number of aristocratic Frenchmen willing to assist her in a second matrimonial venture. Prince Elie de Sagan was said to be very prominent among these enterprising gentlemen, and as he was already cordially disliked by Count Boni, that gentleman's feelings became too much for him. His cup of bitterness overflowed at a service held in a fashionable Paris church in memory of his aunt. He says that Prince Elie, leaving the church before the service was over, caught his eye and deliberately put his hat on in a defiant manner. Count Boni interpreted this as the Montagus' servants did when they saw Capulet's retainers biting thumbs at them. He followed his cousin out of the church and "went" for him; there was spitting, strong language, and brandishing of canes; after which Prince Elie found himself on his back in the gutter. Count Jean de Castellane, brother of the divorcé, was also in the fight, but the witnesses were not quite clear as to whether he was trying to hold his brother back or helping him to hammer Prince Elie. In any case, the Prince lost several inches of skin and a good deal of dignity. Instead of sending his seconds to his aggressor, the Prince prosaically summoned him and his brother for assault. This still further inflamed Count Boni's resentment, but he revenged himself in Court by saying that his cousin would never have been able to find two gentlemen ready to act as his seconds. This was the Count's little way of reminding the public, and the Court, that his cousin's reputation is anything but savoury. The name of the lady who was the real apple of discord was not mentioned, but Count Boni produced a bundle of letters, which he said were quite enough to justify his exasperation at the thought of Prince Elie becoming the second father of his children. Everybody in court was on the tiptoe of expectation to know what these letters contained, but the public curiosity was not gratified. The case was very well summed up by the Public Prosecutor's representative, who remarked that settling a difference by means of fisticuffs was a very ordinary proceeding and that the case before the Court was distinguished only by the names of the parties concerned and the cut of their clothes. "If counts and princes," he said, "take to fighting in the street, it only shows the growth of democratic customs." He thought the Court need not take Prince Elie's injuries too seriously, neither need too much time be spent over the affair, so that the Court could attend to its ordinary clients, who had the excuse of being neither highly educated nor legislators—a nasty hit at Count Boni, who sits in the Chamber of Deputies and takes himself rather seriously as a student of international

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politics. The conviction for assault did not disturb his equanimity in the least. Four pounds for knocking one's hated rival into the gutter is really quite cheap.

TELEPHOTOGRAPHY.

The transmission of pictures—using the word in the strictly newspaper sense—by telegraph looks as if it were on the eve of becoming a reality, and it is fairly safe to predict that in a year or two the public will be quite accustomed not only to read about events which have taken place only a few hours earlier in distant places, but to expect illustrations as well. They will not be such as to rejoice the artistic eye, but they will help out the cabled periods of "our special correspondent" wonderfully. Since Professor Korn, of Munich, completed his extremely ingenious apparatus, quite a number of inventors have brought their minds to bear on the problem of telephotography, and the principal newspapers in London and Paris have been deluged with propositions for having their news pictures sent to them over the telegraph wires. The chief defect of most of these inventions is want of simplicity, and there will certainly have to be a great deal of weeding out before a system which will stand the test of practical working is discovered. Professor Korn's process, based on the chemical properties of selenium, was taken up by a Paris illustrated paper, but has not answered expectations; and it is more likely that newspaper wants will be met by some purely mechanical process.

The latest and most promising of these inventions is the work of M. Pascal Berjonneau, a Parisian, who began life as a lawyer, but having a strong natural taste for mechanics and electricity, gave up his briefs to become a partner in a firm of makers of automobile accessories. Professor Korn's invention attracted his attention about a year ago, and he set to work to see whether some less complicated and delicate machinery for the electrical transmission of drawings and photographs could not be devised. The result is an apparatus that is quite a marvel of ingenuity and compactness. In the main, it is an application of the phonograph idea. It has a revolving cylinder, the surface of which is explored by a needle, travelling slowly from one end of the cylinder to the other and throwing itself out of gear as soon as it has finished its work. The difference is that the contact between the needle and the cylinder form records instead of sound.

The transmission is not made from an ordinary photograph, which, being quite smooth, would have a purely uniform effect on the needle. What is required is a surface in relief, so that the needle will touch all the projections, however slight, and pass over the hollows. M. Berjonneau attains this result by using an ordinary "process block," or, in other words, a copper plate to which the picture has been transferred. In this process, as everyone knows, the copper is covered with a layer of bichromated gelatine, sensitive to light. After the image has been impressed on the gelatine, the latter is treated with acid, which bites into the metal in proportion to the extent to which light has impressed the layer of gelatine. Where there is shadow, the coating is almost unaffected; where there is light, the acid eats into the metal. The result is that a "well-bitten" block, such as would be suitable for use with the rapid presses and rough paper of a daily sheet, presents just the amount of surface inequalities needed to give contact with the needle. Every time there is one of these contacts between needle and plate (the latter being of course bent into circular shape so as to fit tightly over the cylinder) the current passes over the wire and affects the receiving instrument. In this the phonograph cylinder is also present; in fact there is little difference between the receiving and transmitting instrument; and the two may be used for either purpose by simply changing one attachment. The needle required for transmission is replaced in the receiving instrument by an arm carrying a little metal box, about half an inch square, through which is a pinhole closed or opened by a shutter like that of a camera. Fixed on to the arm, a few inches above the hole, is a light, which may be either an electric bulb or an incandescent gas burner. The electrical contact from the transmitting instrument works the shutter, which opens or closes as the current passes or not. At each opening of the shutter a ray of light passes through the pinhole and falls on a sheet of sensitized paper stretched on the roller. This paper consequently receives a succession of tiny dots or lines, which, when developed in the ordinary way, reconstitute the picture sent from the other end of the wire. The upper part of the receiving instrument is, of course, protected from light by a cover with no opening except one filled with red glass to enable the operator to see that the light is burning properly.

Just before the sending begins, the transmitting operator presses a button, causing a bell in the receiving instrument to ring. As soon as the sensitized paper is in its place on the roller and everything is ready for the reception of the pictorial message, the receiving operator in turn gives the signal also by means of a bell. The transmitting operator has now only to start his instrument, and the whole process from this point is automatic, the needle travelling slowly and steadily from left to right, while the cylinder turns at the rate of about sixty revolutions per minute. The speed both of the needle and the cylinder can be varied at will, according to the nature of the picture to be sent. In a general way the more detail there is in the picture, the more time must be given to the needle to pick up and transmit those details. Electrical power in two forms is employed: a small motor, driven by an accumulator, to propel the needle and cylinder, and a dry battery to supply the current sent over the wire. This battery can be linked up with additional cells if the picture has to be sent over an exceptionally long distance. Eight cells are sufficient for a circuit of eleven hundred miles, and the current is so slight that it could not set up any disturbance in neighbouring wires. Battery and accumulator are contained in the lower part of the apparatus, all of which goes into a wooden case not much larger than a typewriter and weighing about fifty pounds. Being thus self-contained, it can be used even in the most out-of-the-way places destitute of electrical power. In cities it is naturally more convenient to connect the motor with a switch than to use the accumulator.

Hitherto there have been only two public trials of the invention. One was in a lecture-hall, where both instruments worked successfully in full view of the audience. The other trial was over the telegraph circuit between Paris and Marseilles, a total distance of eleven hundred miles of wire. A photograph of M. Simyan, Under-Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs, was sent over this circuit in M. Simyan's presence and was faithfully reproduced by the receiving instrument. In about three weeks a similar experiment will be made over the line between Paris and London, if the British Post Office authorities give their consent.

ST. PETERSBURG.

From Our Own Correspondent.

February 4.

THE HEEL OF REACTION.

The anniversary of "Bloody Sunday" passed with little or no sign in St. Petersburg of celebrating the event. Not a row on the street, not a single student "demonstrating" on the Nevsky Prospect, not an extra policeman drafted into the city! In short, the revolution is crushed and there is reaction all along the line. Even the liberty of conscience which the Tsar granted and which the Home Minister lately embodied in a Bill and submitted to the Holy Synod was yesterday objected to by that body, which insists, among other things, that liberty of propaganda must be refused to foreign religious communions and that Russians must still be prevented by law from leaving the national church, that no foreign religious system be allowed in the country without the "permission of the higher ecclesiastical authorities," that the Russian clergy must be protected by law against all attacks, insults and slights in letters, books and on the stage.

The reflexions of Russian Liberals are not apt to be cheerful when they look back on the history of the last three years. How many mistakes they made, especially the Viborg manifesto! How well the Government comes out of the fray in spite of all its blunders! The country is now practically tranquil.

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The Duma is as little inclined to create a disturbance as is a council of placid aldermen after a hearty dinner. The somnolent and obedient assembly which is at present sitting in the Taurus Palace is a barometer which shows us how low the revolutionary spirit has fallen.

While such is the political situation at present, one might imagine that the Government would keep quiet and cautious for some time longer, that at any rate it would refrain from prodding this tired people that has fallen exhausted by the wayside or from throwing a bomb into the somnolent Duma.

THE QUESTION OF THE FLEET.

Yet that is just what it is about to do. The bomb in question is a modest proposal, which is soon to be laid before the Duma, for the rebuilding of the Russian fleet at an outlay of three milliards of roubles. The Government will also ask the Duma's approval of a scheme for doubling the Siberian railroad and of other expensive projects. But none of these bills has produced such an outcry as the proposal to rebuild the navy, and it is not impossible that if the Minister of the Navy insists on the scheme—and it is said that the highest personage in the land will see that he insists—this model Duma will reject the bill and, immediately afterwards, share the fate of the first and second Dumas.

However this may be, all the St. Petersburg and Moscow papers are paying the closest attention to this project, and everyone of them has declared either against the project itself or else against its being carried out by the Ministry which is accountable for Tsushima.

The Liberal organ "*Retch*" says that it is impossible to foretell how the Duma will treat the question, but it is inclined to believe that it may refuse the money. In that case the "*Retch*" is anxious to know what remarks will be made by the Ministerial organ, which has nothing in common with the first two Dumas "of disgraceful memory," and which is the first assembly of national representatives able to work, patriotic, understanding the wants of the people and able to supply them.

"*The Voice of Moscow*," the organ of the Octobrists, or Centre Party, which holds the balance in the Duma, notes the strange fact that the Ministry of the Navy is quite indifferent to the question of reconstructing the fleet and that it is the General Naval Staff, mostly composed of young officers, which has drawn up the project and wants to carry it out. Admiral Tchikhatcheff, the oldest admiral in the fleet, is against it.

WHOM SHALL WE TRUST?

Even the "*Novoe Vremya*," hitherto the staunch supporter of all the imperialistic schemes of the Government, severely criticizes this one. The "*Vremya*" is surprised that the men who lost Russia her last fleet, should now come forward in the Taurus Palace and calmly ask an outraged and injured country to entrust them with enormous sums of money for the construction of a new fleet.

"What," asks the "*Novoe Vremya*," have these men done in the meantime to justify the confidence they wish us to repose in them? To all these demands of the Naval Ministry we should say: 'We understand the importance of the defence of the sea frontiers of our native land for the preservation of its inviolability and integrity. We are profoundly convinced that a nation which understands all the importance of its mission ought not to begrudge its Government the means for building up its naval strength. But before we agree to pay out this money we want to know who drew up the programme for the reconstruction of the fleet and who will carry that programme into effect. We wish to know if it is a fact that the men who are to carry out this scheme are not the very men who, by their lack of talent and, perhaps, of common-sense, sent our fleet to Tsushima, and who have not yet even attempted to confess the greatness of their crime before the country."

The "*Nasha Vyek*" also protests strongly against the project, and even the St. Petersburg "*Viedomosti*," Prince Ukhtomsky's imperialistic organ, and the reactionary "*Sviet*" are opposed to the scheme. Considering that Russsia's credit is at present lower than that of China, this is not to be wondered at. M. Purishkevitch, the extreme reactionary, is not exactly of the same opinion, but he has remarked to a correspondent of the "*St. Petersbury Zeitung*" that "till the whole personnel of the naval ministry is changed from top to bottom, it will be impossible to think of rebuilding the fleet." If the fleet is built without this change having been made, "most of the money voted for the purpose will find its way into the pockets of the functionaries engaged in the business, while part of the money will be spent on building ships that will perish in the first storm they encounter."

THE RUSSIAN FOREIGN OFFICE.

Apropos of the approaching presentation to the Duma of the Foreign Office Budget, the "*Novoe Vremya*" makes a strong editorial attack on the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The point of its complaint is that Russian diplomats are not moved about widely enough nor quickly enough, and thus they fail to acquire the experience and the broadness of mind that are so necessary to them in their work. This paper takes the case of one diplomat, who, after having been educated at home, entered the chancellery of the Ministry in St. Petersburg, was in 1873 appointed third secretary in Rome, was made first secretary in the same post in 1875, was recalled to St. Petersburg in 1878, was again made first secretary in Rome in 1886, was afterwards sent from Rome to Vienna, then to Copenhagen, after a short stay in which city he was given a most important diplomatic post. The "*Vremya*" says that this case is typical and not exceptional, and it gives other examples of the same kind. It says that it has examined the careers of thirty Russian diplomats who rose to be Ministers and found that only two of them had been in the five parts of the world as a diplomat should be. Of the remaining twenty-eight only six have been outside of Europe; most of these six no further away, however, than Egypt. All the rest have lived in Europe all their lives. It is suggested that Great Britain's system of changing its young attachés at a moment's notice from one end of the world to the other, "from Peking to Rio de Janeiro and from Rio de Janeiro to St. Petersburg" is the best possible system for turning out ideal diplomats, and it says that a Russian Ambassador who has received all his training in some mediæval European capital, is like "a timid and undecided schoolboy when he is called upon to engage in negotiations with a diplomat of, say, the Spring-Rice type."

MEETINGS.

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Chamber was held at 1 Yuen-ming-yuen Road on Monday afternoon. There were present Mr. W. D. Little (Chairman) and representatives of Messrs. Scott, Harding & Co., Olivier & Co., North-China Daily News & Herald, Ld., Chartered Bank, Dodwell & Co., Gibb, Livingston & Co., Melchers & Co., Reiss & Co., Wisner & Co., Siemssen & Co., R. Haworth & Sons, Jardine, Matheson & Co., and Butterfield & Swire.

The notice convening the meeting was read by the Secretary.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, the report and accounts have been in your hands for some time, and with your permission we will take them as read. We have to thank Mr. Beswick for auditing the accounts. The membership is the same as on December 31, 1906, namely 136. The Conservancy of the Huangpu progresses, and although recently subjected to some criticism will, I venture to believe, continue to develop satisfactorily. Currency reform and Trade Marks Regulations continue to form the subject of discussion, but would seem to remain far from attainment. The imitation by the Japanese of well-known trade marks and the defects of the Japanese registration laws have been the subject of some correspondence, and will doubtless have the earnest attention of the incoming Committee. A recent Reuter's telegram stated that it was understood in London that an agreement would shortly be concluded with Japan for the protection of British trade marks. We await with interest some further advices on the subject. At the last annual meeting your Chairman closed his remarks with

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the observation that the year 1906 had not been remarkable for any particular incident, but the depression in piece goods and shipping had been marked and the general result dull. The main feature of 1907 has been severe losses in import and export. The current year shows improvement in prospects in some directions. Stocks of staple articles of import have been reduced, but in all kinds of fancies stocks are still excessive. The credit system inaugurated in recent years at a great northern port, which formerly drew its supplies largely from Shanghai, seems likely to be abandoned. Before I put the formal resolutions I shall be glad, as far as I am able, to answer any questions regarding the report and accounts.

There being no questions the Chairman proposed, Mr. J. N. Jameson seconded, and it was carried unanimously: that the report and accounts as presented, be accepted and passed.

The Chairman said that the next business was the election of a Committee for the current year. Twelve members had signified their willingness to serve, but he would be glad to receive any further names.

No further names were put forward, so Mr. Valentine proposed, Mr. Theis seconded, and it was carried unanimously: that Messrs. F. Anderson, R. Brasier de Thuy, J. N. Jameson, H. R. Kinnear, D. Landale, W. D. Little, A. M. Marshall, C. Michelau, G. Miller, J. Stern, O. Struckmeyer and A. Wright be elected as Committee for 1908.

The Chairman then mentioned that at the last annual meeting it had been proposed from the Chair that the Secretary should be instructed to collect Tls. 20 subscription from members for the year. The subscription was really Tls. 30, but Tls. 20 had been found sufficient for requirements last year. With the members' permission he would propose a similar resolution now. Last year the reduction in subscription had not resulted in any increase of membership. This year they had already got five new members.

The Chairman then proposed, Mr. Michelau seconded, and it was carried unanimously: that the Secretary be instructed to collect Tls. 20 instead of Tls. 30 as the subscription by members in the coming year.

This concluded the business and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the outgoing Committee, proposed by Mr. G. Muller, and seconded by Mr. H. R. Kinnear.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.—ADV.

THE WEIHAIWEI LAND AND BUILDING CO., LD.

The annual meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at No. 10 Peking Road on Friday afternoon. There were present:—Messrs. A. McLeod (Chairman), E. Jenner Hogg and E. E. Clark, directors; P. F. Lavers, W. A. C. Platt and J. P. Lowe, representing 865 shares.

Mr. Lavers read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman, with the permission of the meeting, took the report and accounts as read. He said the shareholders would see from the report that the balance transferred to Profit and Loss Account was Tls. 1,231.10. There was really very little to say with regard to the accounts—they stood in the same manner as hitherto. He might say that buildings had been depreciated already ten per cent and they had been kept in a good state of repair; beside they could not now be built as cheaply as they were. Furniture stood in the books at a little more than half its original cost. One bungalow in Half Moon Bay was destroyed by fire on February 19, 1907 and the insurance company paid a total loss on buildings and furniture and the amount of the claim had been invested in debentures. They, unfortunately, could not say that their claim for Tls. 3,470 against the British Government on account of the loss sustained in 1900 by being prohibited from letting the bungalows, had been paid. The amount was kept in the books as a sum which they ought to recover. With regard to the coming season they had already let four bungalows and hoped before the summer season commenced to let the others. They had now close on Tls. 20,000 invested in debentures, and as there did not seem to be any prospect of Government development, there did not seem to be any object in keeping this money in reserve, and as it was more than sufficient to enable a return of Tls. 5 per share to be made to shareholders, the directors were making inquiries as to the cost of reduction of capital. Provided that the necessary formalities could be effected at a reasonable cost the directors would take steps to have such a reduction carried out. Every year, since the Company started, there had always been a hope that the Government would do something towards the development of Weihaiwei, which would give the necessary impetus to extension and enable the Company to use its undeveloped land, but nothing had ever come out of these hopes, and in order to show a proper book value of the estates all undeveloped land had been charged with interest and the figures in the balance sheet gave the actual book values of the five estates. In conclusion, the Chairman said that he would be pleased to answer any questions that might be put by shareholders.

There were no questions and the following resolutions were put and carried unanimously:

That the Report and Accounts be accepted and passed. Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. E. Jenner Hogg.

That Mr. E. Jenner Hogg be re-elected a Director of the Company. Proposed by Mr. W. A. C. Platt, seconded by Mr. J. P. Lowe.

That Messrs. A. R. Leake & Co. be appointed auditors to the Company. Proposed by Mr. P. F. Lavers, seconded by Mr. W. A. C. Platt.

The Chairman said that this concluded the business of the meeting. If it was necessary a special meeting would be called to carry out the proposal for a reduction of capital.

HOLY TRINITY CATHEDRAL.

The annual meeting of subscribers to Holy Trinity Cathedral was held at Sir Pelham Warren's residence on Friday afternoon. There were present: Sir Pelham Warren, Messrs. F. A. de St. Croix, H. A. J. Macray, P. W. Massey, E. Jenner Hogg, A. H. Turner and G. Woodhead.

On the proposition of Mr. St. Croix, Sir Pelham Warren took the Chair. The minutes of the last annual meeting were taken as read, as were also the Trustees' report and accounts for the year 1907.

Mr. St. Croix—I have not much to say, gentlemen, about the report and accounts; you will have noticed that during the year electric light was installed in the Cathedral and the cost of this, say Tls. 334—also the cost of some new work done by the Gas Co. costing say Tls. 105—will appear in the accounts for 1908. We have guarded ourselves against being left in the dark in case of a sudden shutting off of the electric light. Pew Rents are more by Tls. 140 than for the previous year, and if people could only be persuaded to take more seats in the side aisles we might look for further increase in this direction. Turning to the expense, the Land Tax is considerably more for the last six months owing to the new Municipal assessment last year. The other expenses are mostly less than previously for the reason that for the last quarter of 1907 the expenses mentioned in the report were borne by the new Church Committee. As mentioned in the Report we have still the repairs to the organ hanging over us, and we should know by this time when the builders' man will be here to do the work. You will have noticed that repairs to the Cathedral gable copings are now in progress, and these repairs may cost us Tls. 400 to 500. I may here mention that the Trustees have had pleasure

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in granting to Mr. Walker his application for Home leave this Spring. He will be leaving after Easter and returning in the Autumn, the Trustees defraying the passages of Mr. and Mrs. Walker both ways. During Mr. Walker's absence Mr. Winning will take up his residence in the Deanery, and he will be assisted in the Cathedral on Sundays by Mr. Perry. I have nothing further to say, gentlemen, about the Report and Accounts for 1907.

It was then proposed by Mr. St. Croix, seconded by Mr. Jenner Hogg, and carried unanimously: 'that the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1907, be accepted and passed.

Mr. St. Croix—Gentlemen, the next business is the election of Trustees. Mr. Scott who has done so much good work for us for many years, is leaving us for Home immediately. No Trustee ever worked so hard and so well as he has done, and I am sure he carries with him our heartiest good wishes for the future. I am retiring from the Treasurership after completing three years' service; Mr. Massey is willing to take my place if it is your pleasure to elect him, and I ask you to show the same kind consideration to Mr. Massey that you have always shown to me.

Mr. Jenner Hogg—I have been associated with Mr. Scott for many years during the time he has been associated with the Cathedral, and I cannot allow the occasion to pass without saying how deeply I regret his departure, and what sorrow I feel at the cause of his having to go. His services here in connexion with the Cathedral cannot be known entirely to us all, but I know how much he has done in every possible way. I feel I must say a word as to his work.

It was then proposed by Mr. Croix, seconded by Mr. A. H. Turner and carried unamiously: that Messrs. E. Jenner Hogg, H. A. J. Macray, and P. W. Massey be elected Trustees for the year 1908.

This concluded the business of the meeting, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

"The Health and Vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated but (through any cause) detaind in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—"The Humanitarian." In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.—Advt.

REPORT.

THE KIANGPEH FAMINE.

The North Kiangsu-Anhui (Kiangpeh) Famine Relief Committee.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Receipts.		Mexican Dollars.
Subscriptions from "The Christian Herald," New York, G$134,500 and Tls. 6,944.45	260,911.58	
Subscriptions from The American Red Cross Society G$10,500	19,570.35	
Subscriptions from other sources	169,221.04	
,, sent direct by donors to Dr. Bradley and Mr. Beutel but acknowledged in our list in "N.-C. Daily News"	4,776.51	
Total Subscriptions		454,479.48
Unused balances returned from local committees		56,160.37
Cash from Dr. H. M. Woods for 5,000 bags of flour		5,225.00
Interest on Bank's Account		964.85
Suspended payments on Cheques		52.50
		Mex. $516,882.20

Disbursements.		Mexican Dollars.
Cash to Missionary Committee in Tsingkiangpu		113,267.60
,, ,, ,, ,, Suchien		84,676.50
,, ,, ,, ,, Hsüchoufu		78,440.00
,, ,, ,, ,, Huaianfu		35,871.42
,, ,, ,, ,, Antong		48,917.00
,, ,, ,, ,, T'aierhchwang		1,000.00
,, relief Committee in Peking		5,000.00
,, for refugee relief work in Yangchow		1,000.00
,, ,, ,, ,, Chinkiang		950.00
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Nanking		300.00
,, ,, 5,000 bags of flour		5,225.00
,, paid directly by donors to Dr. Bradley and Mr. Beutel		4,776.51
,, for Incidentals: Typewriter	90.00	
Cables and Telegrams	747.67	
3 Bicycles	133.50	
101 cases condensed milk	839.02	
Pilot for str. Buford	382.00	
Special Gifts	203.19	
Stationery and Postage (Shanghai Comm. 62.35)	90.08	
Supplies for Missionary helpers	164.11	
Cheques returned by Bank	102.35	
Return of Amounts overpaid	31.68	
Travelling expenses of Missionary helpers	440.18	
Total		3,223.78
Balance Hongkong and Shanghai Bank:		
Fixed Deposit	100,000.00	
Current Account	34,234.39	
Total Balance		134,234.39
		Mex. $516,882.20

Chinkiang, February 13, 1908. T. F. McCrea, Treasurer.

We have examined the above statement with the books, vouchers, newspaper acknowledgements, etc., etc., in the hands of the Treasurer and certify that it is a correct statement of receipts and expenditures.

E. Starkey (of Gearing & Co.)
J. F. Newman (Manager Standard Oil Co., of New York) } Auditors.

Chinkiang, March 2, 1908.

Statement.—A full report of the Committee's work will appear when the final disposition of the balance in hand is arranged for. Since, however, those distributing relief in the famine area were handling the funds of both the Chinkiang and the Shanghai Committees the record of the disbursement of the Chinkiang funds will not differ materially from that of the Shanghai Committee whose report is already before the public.

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SPORT.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

SHANGHAI FOOTBALL CLUB *v.* DELUGE COMPANY, S.F.D.

This League fixture was played on the S. M. Police ground on Friday afternoon and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. In the first half the Football Club had the benefit of an oblique wind, which enabled them to attack and keep the game in the Firemen's territory, but the latter's good defence prevented any score.

For the greater part of the second half, the Firemen had the advantage, but were weak in the attack. Towards the close of the game the Football Club showed better stamina and combination and after good passing between the halves and forwards, Leckie shot at goal. The Deluge goal-keeper met the ball, but in his attempt to clear, kicked it hard against the goal post, with the result that it rebounded into the net. The remainder of the game was in favour of the Football Club and just before the call of time, Drew dribbled right up to the goal mouth and when about to shoot was badly fouled. A penalty kick was awarded to the Football Club, and Davies netted the ball with well-judged shot. Immediately afterwards the whistle was blown, announcing that time was up, with the result that the Shanghai Football Club won the game by two goals to nil, and also the League Competition, in which they finish one point ahead of the Navy.

Individually, there was little to choose between the teams, but the Football Club showed the better combination, and their victory was to a great extent due to the excellent display at full back of V. Davies.

S. M. POLICE F. C. ENGLAND *v.* SCOTAND.

This match was played on the S. M. Police ground on Tuesday afternoon and was keenly contested throughout. In the first half no score was registered until just before half-time, when Kay netted the ball for Scotland.

Shortly after the restart Kay scored again, but England then played up well and Barrett scored. Thence onwards Scotland showed superiority and with Kay adding a third goal, won the match by three goals to one.

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB.

The following is the result of the competition for the "Ferrier" Cup, played on the 14th, 15th and 16th instant. Of the fifteen cards taken out, the following were returned :—

D. R. McEuen...	92	Rec. 18	74*
C. M. Bain	99	15	84
J. B. Ferrier ...	87	Scr.	87
R. M. Smith ...	96	5	91
H. G. Gardner...	102	9	93
H. P. Winslow .	107	13	94
J. T. Disselduff .	113	18	95

*Winner.

THE LIGHT HORSE S.V.C.

The annual troop ride for Major Morrison's Cup took place on Sunday in favourable weather. The competition for the cup was very keen and for the first time three troops competed, viz "A," "B" and "C", the latter being a new troop which was started an account of the increase in membership of the Light Horse.

The Cup was won by "C" troop with two minutes to spare, and the lieutenant in charge—Lieut. P. F. Lavers—is to be congratulated on the success attained by his men, who were led by Sgt. Johnstone. The ride, owing to the lateness of the season, had to take the form of a miniature steeplechase in the grounds of Mr. E. Jenner Hogg at Jessfield, and the Light Horse has to thank Mr. Hogg for putting the grounds at its disposal and in condition for the ride.

There was a record turn-out of fifty-four men, all of whom took part in the ride, which was won in 11 mins. 36 secs. "B" troop was next, two minutes behind and "A" troop took twenty seconds longer than "B" troop.

The timekeepers were :—"A" troop, Mr. F. J. Burrett ; "B" troop, Mr. C. R. Bennett ; "C" troop, Mr. R. McGregor. The judge at the finish was Mr. C. A. Liddell, a former commanding officer of the Light Horse. Mrs. Liddell kindly presented the cup to the winning troop, after making a nice speech which was highly appreciated. Mr. Liddell, in thanking the squadron on behalf of his wife for the cheers given to her, congratulated the squadron on it's appearance, saying that he could judge it better than a good many people as he had been captain ten years ago.

The Squadron was royally entertained at Unkaza and the officers and men thanked Mr. Jenner Hogg for his kindness.

There was a general expression of regret that Captain Keylock was unable to be present owing to indisposition.

SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT RACES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1908.

STEWARDS : Messrs. A. W. Burkill (Master), D. W. Crawford, F. A. Cumming, F. Ellis, R. I. Fearon, F. Ellis, R. I. Fearon, E. C. Pearce, and S. W. Pratt.

SECRETARY : Mr. F. J. Burrett.

The annual race meeting of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club was held on the Race-course on Saturday afternoon and was attended by a large number of spectators of both sexes. The weather was fine and mild in the early part of the afternoon, but there was a strong southerly breeze and later in the day it became quite cold. Excellent sport was provided ; the course was hard and fast, the entrie were large, and the majority of the races were splendidly contested. In the flat races some good times were made and Maremma's three-quarters of a mile in 1 min. 30⅗ secs., Pianola's mile in 2 min. 7½ secs. and Marbles' three-quarters of a mile in 1 min. 31⅘ secs., with 180 lb. up, compare favourably with the times made at the Race Club's annual meetings. The principal event of the day was the Club Challenge Cup steeplechase, which, however, attracted the smallest field. All the six ponies which faced the starter were well backed and Mr. Johnstone scored a popular victory on the favourite, Cotswold. Had not Sandfly stumbled at the Monument jump, when going particularly well, there would have been a splendid finish between the two ponies mentioned. A large field turned out for the "Pleasant Quarters" Cup, which resulted in a surprise ; for the Gunner—an outsider—won easily and his backers received the handsome dividend of $82.70. For this race Maybury was a hot favourite, but fell at the hurdles and finished, without jockey, in second place, after taking all the obstacles except the last. In the "Jorrocks" Cup La France Rose was a somewhat lucky winner, for Médoc, who fell at the Monument jump, also brought down Maremma, and just before the accident occurred both ponies were quickly reducing the winner's lead. The best finish of the day was that for the "Old Paperhunter's" Cup, where Edmonton just got home by a short head from Zetland, with Dickkopf only two lengths behind in third place.

Detailed results are as follows :—

1.—THE TUNSIN PLATE.—First Pony $50, Second Pony, $20, Third Pony $10. Catch weights over 154 lb. Entrance Fee $3.—One Mile and a Quarter.

	lb.
Mr. F. Dallas's grey Game Chick (Mr. Moller) ...	164—1
,, B. Mielck's grey, Bajazzo (Owner)	149—2
,, John Johnstone's ches. Mak Siccar (Owner)...	154—3
,, F.W. Potter's grey Classic (Mr. Lanning).....	150—0
,, T. E. Dunn's ches. Marsala (Owner)	153—0
,, E. Adler's roan The Prospector (Owner)	147—0
Messrs. C. Jedlicka and Morducovitch's gr. Strela, (Mr. Llewellyn)	150—0
Mr. E. Quelch's grey Cæsar (Mr. H. Quelch)	155—0
,, H. C. Aspinall's gr. Jim (Mr. Drakeford)	157—0
,, H. W. Fulton's black Bhalu (Owner).....	147—0
,, H. M. Hind's white Tabasco (Owner)	147—0
,, Loftus Jones's grey Waratah (Owner)	147—0
,, C. A. Skinner's grey Moonstone (Mr. Sparke)	150—0
,, G. D. Contts' grey Lamlash (Mr. Laurence) ...	154—0
,, C. R. Bennett's grey G. R. M. (Mr. Fisher) ...	150—0
Messrs. H. Hunter and A. W. Burkill's grey Ravenshoe (Mr. Ievers) ...	150—0

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Game Chick led at the fall of the flag, with Lamlash second and Tabasco third. Along the back straight Caesar took second place, with Tabasco still third and Mak Siccar moving up. At the Monument Mak Siccar was second to Game Chick, but in the Home straight Bajazzo came with a rush and beat Mak Siccar out of second place by two lengths, but failed by a length to overtake Game Chick, who had led from start to finish. Time 2 min. 45½ secs.

Pari-mutuel dividend, $25.30.

2.—The "Jorrocks" Cup. — A Steeplechase. First Pony to receive $60, Second Pony $25. If five or more starters, Third Pony $15. Winners of any Paper Hunt or Steeplechase excluded. Catch Weights over 157 lb. Entrance Fee $3.—From the Widow's Monument, Once Round and n.

	lb.
Mr. M. O. Springfield's cream La France Rose (Owner)	157...1
,, A. Rose's white Stockwell (Mr. King)	157...2
,, R. E. Toeg's grey Hunter (Mr. J. A. Hayes)	157...3
,, John Johnstone's spot. Touch and Go (Owner)	157...0
,, A. Michie's grey Maremma (Owner)	157...0
,, N. C. Home's ches. Polwarth (Mr. Laurence)	157...0
,, V. Davies's grey Centigrade (Owner)	157...0
,, S. B. Hatfield's skew. Yarmouth (Mr. Birchal)	157...0
Messrs. G. J. Ievers and E. H. Murphy's grey Mick (Mr. Ievers)	157...0
Mr. M. Pfenninger's grey Tuelle (Mr. Dietrich)	157...0
,, E. S. B. Rowe's ches. Killiecrankie (Owner)	157...0
,, G. U. Robins's grey Médoc (Mr. Jones)	157...0

There was a good field for the second race and but for a series of mishaps the finish would probably have been a good one. Médoc led at the fall of the flag, but was quickly displaced by Maremma. Yarmouth led over the wall, but at Loongfai Maremma and La France Rose had overtaken him, and Medoc, coming up, took third place in the back straight. La France Rose led by several lengths at the bend, with Médoc and Maremma coming quickly. The sound of the whip disconcerted La France Rose who dropped back and would have been overtaken at the Widow's Monument, but for Maremma and Médoc throwing their riders, and Mr. Johnstone having to dismount from Touch and Go, as one of the fellow-jockeys was under his pony. La France Rose got home easily, with Stockwell some lengths behind and Hunter third.

Pari-mutuel dividend, $36.00.

3.—The "Tally Ho" Cup.—First Pony to receive $50, Second Pony $20, Third Pony $10. Catch weights over 154 lb. Ponies that have won any official flat race 10 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never won an official race allowed 4 lb. Jockeys who have never won an official race riding their own ponies allowed 7 lb. Entrance Fee $3.—One Mile and Three Quarters.

	lb.
Mr. Geo. Dallas's skew. Umpqua (Mr. Johnstone)	...154...1
Messrs. H. Hunter and A. W. Burkill's grey No. 1 (Mr. Sparke)	.....150...2
Mr. G. Sinnecker's brown Sagittarius (Mr. Schnorr)	...154...3
,, H. S. Lindsay's ches. Clansman (Owner)	.....154...0
,, E. Pettersen's bay Toddy (Owner)	.....147...0
,, E. R. Hooper's bay Old Glory (Mr. Springfield)	.....152...0
,, W. T. Bowen's grey Rusholme (Mr. Jones)	.....150...0
,, J. A. Brand's grey The Lamb (Owner)	.....154...0

Nine ponies went out for the third race. Sagittarius got slightly the best of the start, but was overtaken by Toddy, The Lamb, Clansman, and Old Glory, in the order named, down the home straight. Opposite the Horse Bazaar The Lamb wrested the lead, which he maintained up the back straight. Sagittarius and Glory fought for second place and Toddy was close behind. Umpqua took command by the Widow's Monument, with No. 1 second. The latter led round the bend, but Umpqua then came up with a rush and led home by three lengths. No. 1 was second and Sagittarius, a length behind, was third. Time, 3min. 51⅗sec.

Pari-mutuel dividend, $8.30

4.—The Club Challenge Cup.—An entry for and open only to winners of one or more light or heavy weight prizes during the past season. Weight 156 lb. No rider to be qualified unless he has ridden through at least two Hunts during the season. Second Pony to receive $30; Third Pony $20.—Over a Course selected by the Stewards.

	lb.
Mr. David Landale's bay Cotswold (Mr. Johnstone)	...156...1
,, E. Adler's grey The Successor (Owner)	.....156...2
Messrs. W. E. Leveson and K. J. McEuen's grey Buckingham (Mr. Springfield)	.....156...3
Mr. W. R. Lemarchand's grey Marbles (Mr. Alderton)	.156...0
,, F. A. Sampson's gr. Agra (Mr. Jones)	.....156...0
,, G. D. Coutts's black Sandfly, (Mr. Laurence)	.....156...0

There were only six starters for the Club Challenge Cup, which was run over the Grand National Course. Cotswold got the best of the start, but the order over the wall was: Successor, Sandfly, Cotswold, Buckingham. Marbles refused to take it. Buckingham had robbed Cotswold of third place by Loongfei and Agra was coming up. Up the back straight Buckingham went up second, but at Probst's Corner had again dropped back to third, with Successor and Cotswold ahead of him. Cotswold took the lead by the Monument and led past the Grand Stand, Loongfei, and up the back straight. Successor and Sandfly battled for the second place and the latter was making good running when he came down at the Wall by the Monument. Agra also fell at this jump and appeared to roll on his rider, but both ponies were remounted and ridden home. Cotswold galloped home an easy winner, with Successor the second and Buckingham many lengths behind third.

Pari-mutuel dividend, $13.40.

5.—The "Pleasant Quarters" Cup. —A Steeplechase. First Pony to receive $60, Second Pony $25. If five or more starters, Third Pony $15. Catch weights over 157 lb. Winners at this Meeting excluded. Entrance Fee $3.—Once Round.

	lb.
Mr. G. Hanwell's grey The Gunner (Mr. Jones)	....157—1
,, E. Adler's cream Portand (Owner)	.....157—2
,, S. R. Hatfield's grey Halifax (Mr. Laurence)	.....157—3
,, R. E. Toeg'sdun Blue Danube (Mr. J. A. Hayes)	.157—0
,, S. W. Pratt's grey Chico (Mr. Springfield)	.....157—0
,, S. J. Halse's ches. Limerick, (Mr. Fisher)	.....157—0
,, S. B. Hatfield's skew, Yarmouth (Mr. Davies)	...157—0
,, E. B. Owen's grey Torquay (Owner)	.....159—0
Messrs. G. J. Ievers and E. H. Murphy's ches. Glanduff (Mr. Ievers)	.....157—0
Mr. J. Byrne Hackett's grey Isolahn (Owner)	.....157—0
,, Pfenningers's grey Tuelle, (Mr. Dietrich)	.....157—0
,, J. H. Teesdale's grey Climacteric (Mr. Rowe)	...157—0
,, F. E. Schnorr's ches. Taurus (Owner)	.....157—0
,, W. N. Hickling's grey Maybury (Mr. Johnstone)	...157—0

The large field was sent away nicely, Maybury showing the way over the first jump. Here Chico fell. Maybury led on to the first hurdles, but these brought him down. The pony lamed his jockey in getting up and then he continued the race. Yarmouth came to first place and then was displaced by The Gunner, Halifax lying third. The Gunner made considerable ground and Halifax came up second. This order was maintained for some time. Maybury was taking the jumps beautifully. on his own account and he came to second place. The Gunner was first over the last jump and Portland and Halifax had to struggle for second place. Meanwhile Maybury gave the last jump a miss and ran home just ahead of The Gunner, who won from Portland by about four lengths, Halifax being beaten out of second place by about a neck. Torquay was fourth.

Pari-mutuel dividend, $82.70.

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6.—THE "HUNG JAO" PLATE.—First Pony to receive $50, Second Pony $20 and Third Pony $10. Winners of any official flat race 10 lb. extra. Winners at this meeting excluded. Catch Weights over 154 lb. Entrance Fee $3.—One Mile.

Mr. W. R. Lemarchand's grey Pianola (Mr. Alderton)..154—1
,, G. Sinnecker's brown Sagittarius (Mr. Schnorr) ...154—2
Messrs. H. Hunter and A. W. Burkill's grey No. 3 (Mr. Sparke) .....154—3
Mr. W. G. Hamilton's grey Peeblesite (Mr. Pettersen).154—0
Messrs. C. Ebbeke and R. Macgregor's grey Carl (Mr. J. A. Brand) .....154—0
Mr. E. Adler's roan The Prospector (Owner) .....154—0
,, Geo. Dallas's black Malua (Mr. Jones) .....154—0
,, O. S. Williams' grey Diver (Owner) .....154—0
,, S. J. Halse's dun Ladas (Mr. Fisher) .....154—0
,, J. A. D. Watt's grey Sayonara (Owner) .....154—0
,, W. T. Bowen's grey Snippet, (Mr. Eggers) .....154—0
,, E. S. B. Rowe's grey Caseler (Owner) .....154—0
Messrs. H. Hunter and A. W. Burkill's grey Ravenshoe (Mr. Ievers) .....154—0
Messrs. H. Hunter and A. W. Burkill's grey No. 3 (Mr. Sparke) ... ...154...0

Caseler got away first on the fall of the flag, with Carl second and Ravenshoe third, No 3 being fourth. Ravenshoe and No 3 crept up to the leaders and No 3 took command of the field, Carl being second, Prospector and Ravenshoe third. G. R. M. was running strongly. The field tailed off considerably now, No. 3 being in charge. After rounding the bend Pianola was brought through just at the right time and he was followed by Sagittarius and Snippet, but No 3 held his place until well into the last quarter, when Pianola went ahead and won by half a length from Sagittarius, No 3 being one length further away. Snippett was fourth. Time, 2 min. 07½.

Pari-mutuel dividend, $32.30.

7.—ANOTHER "OLD PAPER HUNTER'S" CUP.—Presented. Second Pony to receive 60 per cent; and Third Pony 40 per cent of the Entrance Fees. Catch weights over 157 lb. Jockeys who have never won a Steeplechase allowed 5 lb. Entrance Fee $3.—A Steeplechase.—From the Polo Ground, Once Round and in.

Mr. A. W. Burkill's ches. Edmonton (Mr. Laurence)158...1
,, David Landale's bay Zetland (Mr. Johnstone).157...2
,, Dietrich's grey Dickkopf (Owner) ... ...152...3
,, M. O. Springfield's cream La France Rose (Mr. Sparke) ... ... 152...0
,, C. Stahl's bay Northern King (Mr. Pettersen)154.. 0
Mr. John Johnstone's roan Wait-for-me (Mr. Ievers) 152 0
,, D. W. Crawford's dun Noto (Mr. Lanning)152...0
,, S. J. Halse's grey Lanagan (Mr. J. A. Hayes)157...0
,, J. S. Watson's grey White Arrow (Mr. Davis)... ... ...152...0
,, H. Quelch's grey Hero (Mr. H. Quelch) ... ...153...0
,, V. Davies's grey Centigrade (Mr. Birchal)152...0
,, S. B. Hatfield's grey Halifax (Mr. Owen) ...159...0
,, E. R. Hooper's grey Ave-a-dash (Mr. Springfield) ... ...157...0
,, W. A. Dalgarno's bay Temperature (Owner)152...0
,, J. Byrne-Hackett's grey Isolahn (Owner) ...153...0

Dickkopf led at the start, followed by Ave-a-dash, Isolahn, Halifax and Edmonton. The latter soon got up into second place and then ran neck and neck with Ave-a-dash. La France Rose was next; then Isolahn. Edmonton was soon leading from Ave-a dash, Zetland falling back to third position. Zetland and Edmonton were again racing neck and neck at the Monument and it was a splendid race home between them, Edmonton passing the post a short head in front of Zetland. Dickkopf, who was many lengths behind, beat Ave-a-dash from third place after the latter looked certain to catch the judge's eye.

8.—THE HARK FORRARD STAKES.—First Pony to receive $50, Second Pony $20, Third Pony $10. Open only to starters at this Meeting. Winners at this Meeting excluded. Catch weights over 154 lb. Winners of any official flat race 10 lb. extra. Entrance Fee $3.—Three-Quarters of a Mile.

lb.
Mr. A. Michie's grey Maremma (Mr. Alderton) ....154...1
Messrs. G. J. Iever's and E. H. Murphy's grey Mick (Mr. Ievers) .....154...2
Messrs. C. Ebbeke and R. Macgregor's grey Carl (Mr. J. A. Brand).....154...3
Mr. C. Stahl's bay Northern King (Mr. H. Quelch)..164—0
,, E. Pettersen's bay Toddy (Owner) ....154...0
,, W. G. Hamilton's gray Peeblesite (Mr. Birchal .....154...0
,, T. E. Dunn's ches. Marsala (Owner) .....164...0
,, H. S. Lindsay's ches. Clansman (Owner).....154...0
,, R. E. Toeg's grey Hunter (Mr. J. A. Hayes).....154...0
,, B. Mielck's grey Bajazzo (Owner) ....154...0
,, S. W. Pratt's grey Chico (Mr. Springfield) .....154...0
Messrs. C. Jedlicka's and M. Morducovitch's grey Strela (Mr. Llewellyn)..154...0
Mr. Geo. Dallas's black Malua (Mr. Lanning) .....154...0
Mri O. S. Williams' grey The Diver (Owner) .....154...0
,, S. J. Halse's dun Ladas, (Mr. Fisher) .....154...0
,, H. W. Fulton's black Bhalu (Owner) .....154...0
,, H. M. Hind's white Tabasco (Owner) .....154...0
,, F. A. Sampson's grey Agra (Mr. Davies).....154...0
Mr. G. D. Coutts' grey Lamlash (Mr. Laurence) ... ...154...0
Messrs. H. Hunter and A. W. Burkill's grey No. 3 (Mr. Sparke) . ...154...0

There was some delay in getting off the large field. Mick obtained the best of the start and he was closely followed by No. 3, Carl and Maremma. Mick led into the home straight, but Maremma, who had got up to second place, quickly obtained the rails and assumed the leadership. No. 3 was third, with Carl on his quarter. Maremma was first, Mick second and Carl third. Two lengths separated first and second; half a length between second and third. Time, 1 min. 30⅘.

Pari-mutuel dividend, $47.30.

9.—THE BEEF STAKES.—First Pony to receive $50, Second Pony to receive $20. If five or more starters, Third Pony to receive $10. For "Heavy Weight" riders and for Ponies that have been ridden through at least one Hunt by "Heavy Weights" during the past season. Catch weights over 180 lb. Entrance Fee $3.—Three Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. W. R. Lemarchand's grey lb. Marbles (Owner) .....180...1
,, Geo. Dallas's skew. Umpqua (Owner) .....180...2
,, N. W. Hickling's grey Maybury (Owner) .....180...3
,, R. Macgregor's bay Ronald (Mr. Coutts) .....186...0
,, F. W. Potter's grey Classic (Mr. Middleton).....180...0
,, Denis Hartley's grey Happy Days (Owner) .....180...0
,, H. C. Aspinall's grey Jim (Owner) .....188...0
,, A. C. Crighton's grey Jaggers (Mr. A. W. Burkill).....180...0

Eight starters, an unusually large number for the heavy-weight event, went out for the Beef Stakes. The evening was becoming dark as the field reached the starting place and no time was lost in sending it away. Umpqua and Marbles showed in front immediately after the flag fell, with Maybury a neck ahead of the others. As Probst's Corner was reached Maybury ran to second place, followed by Classic. Umpqua was then fourth. At the entrance to the straight Marbles went to the front and led a fast race down the home stretch, with Maybury ridden hard on the outside and Umpqua a little over a length behind the leader gradually gaining ground. Umpqua passed Maybury, but Marbles answered his challenge and won by a length. Maybury two lengths behind Umpqua was third and Classic fourth.

Pari-mutuel dividend, $44.20.

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ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

St. Patrick's Day was attended by such weather as must have surely called up many memories of Ireland, with mist and clouds, and sometimes a threat of rain, and then the sun breaking through the haze to enforce remembrance of the fact that every cloud has its silver lining even in "the distressful country." Beyond the usual greetings which are exchanged between all Irishmen on the day of their Patron Saint there was no special celebration in the earlier part of the day In the evening, however, a large number of convivial dinners were held; and afterwards all Irishmen in Shanghai and a great number of friends assembled at the Lyceum Theatre for the concert which had been arranged by the St. Patrick's Society.

The theatre had been most effectively decorated for the occasion with festoons of Irish green and red and a huge portrait of St. Patrick himself over the proscenium. The auditorium was completely filled and the pretty green programmes which were handed to the guests as they were conducted to their seats by the stewards, who wore rosettes in the form of a Shamrock, lent a pleasant touch of the right colour to the massed effect of gay dresses and black coats.

A bridge across the orchestra connected stage with stalls; the meaning of which was made apparent at the interval when the guests were called up on to the stage to refresh themselves with a drop of Irish punch, or as it would be called at Ballymoney, according to Mr. Blount, a "conversazione."

In spite of the attractions of the punch, regret was universally felt that it prevented Mr. Blount from being heard again; for his singing of comic songs is such as is very seldom met with and the days are unhappily now too few during which he will be heard in Shanghai.

The greatest success of the evening was made by Miss Davies and Mr. Fenton who danced an Irish jig together in costume. So well was this received, and deservedly so for nothing prettier could be imagined, that after giving an encore at the first performance, they were persuaded to repeat the dance in the second half of the programme. Another bright contribution was the recitation by Mr. D. E. Donnelly "In Micky Flynn's Shebeen." Miss Macleod played a couple of violin solos in exeellent style, and Mr. G. P. Lammert's fine voice was also heard with great effect in "The Wearing o' the Green." Yet another song which we must mention was "The Little Irish Girl" by Mr. W. J. Lewis who was warmly encored: and Mr. Corbett Smith, Mrs. W. H. Bell, Mrs. E. L. Marsh with songs, Mr. Mackay with a well executed hornpipe, Mr. E. Redmond with a cornet solo and Mr. J. C. Hudson with a remarkably well performed piece of "bluff" which completely took in the house, contributed to the pleasure of the evening.

PROGRAMME.

Song .....The Little Irish Girl.
Mr. W. J. Lewis.

Song .....Father O'Flynn.
Mr. Corbett Smith.

Song .....Phil the Fluter's Ball.
Mr. J. Davidson.

Irish Jig.
Miss Davies and Mr. Fenton.

Cornet Solo .....Killarney.
Mr. E. Redmond.

Songs.....The Kerry Dance.
Thady O'Flynn.
Mrs. W. H. Bell.

Song...The Ballymoney Conversazione.
Mr. E. T. J. Blount.

Interval (for a drop of Irish Punch).

Songs .....Come back to Erin.
The Irish Emigrant.
Mrs. E. L. Marsh.

Recitation...In Micky Flynn's Shebeen.
Mr. D. E. Donnelly.

Violin Solo.
Miss Macleod.

Hornpipe.
Mr. Mackay.

Song .....The Dear Little Shamrock.
Mr. J. C. Hudson.

Song .....The Wearing o' the Green,
Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

God save the King.

Just before the interval Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, President of the Society, made a graceful little speech of welcome to the guests, and read out a number of congratulatory telegrams which had been received by the St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai from Sir John Jordan, British Minister at Peking, Sir Robert Hart, Sir Robert Bredon, Mr. J. O. P. Bland and the kindred societies of Hongkong, Japan and the Outports. Following the concert a supper was given at the Shanghai Club when numbers of guests assembled. Many toasts were honoured and the jovial proceedings continued till well into the small hours.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FIRE STATIONS.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—In comparing estimates of Municipal Extraordinary Expenditure as published in recent reports, the various items under the heading of "Fire Brigade" call for some explanation. On page 30, Budget 1904, appears the item "Sinza Fire Station," portion of cost to be expended during 1904, Tls. 5,000."—Nothing seems to have been done, however, although we read on page 151 (Report for 1904) "The Council is recommended to proceed with the contemplated new building as soon as possible."

In the Budget for 1905 the half cost of this station is again included, but the item escapes notice in the report for that year and apparently nothing was done in the matter; reference to the Budget for 1906 only increases the mystery, the item in question having vanished entirely! The Budget for 1907 would lead us to suppose that rebuilding operations at the Victoria Station would be commenced, and the belief was strengthened by the completion last year of the concrete bunding where the site fronts the Soochow Creek. Fond hope! for the same ramshackle collection of dilapidated one-storey buildings still occupies this valuable site, for all to admire when passing over the Chapoo Road Bridge. Referring to this year's Budget for further light on the subject we find the old chestnut of 1904 "Sinza Fire Station, half cost Tls. 12,500."—!!

Now it is common knowledge that plans and estimates were last year submitted to the Council for the entire rebuilding of the Victoria Fire Station and that such plans had the full approval of the Fire Commission. Is the Public Works Department asleep, then, that nothing whatever has been done, or is it that our City fathers have lapsed in their duty in allowing so necessary a work to be neglected although approved by the Ratepayers and included in the Budget?

A little information at the coming meeting of Ratepayers may satisfy

"Curious."

Shanghai, March 13.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—On March 14 I gave the Council due notice that the following amendment would be proposed to the Council's resolution No. 6 on the opium question, that is to say, that the following words be added to the above resolution, namely,

"And to arrange for the closing of all licensed opium houses on or before December 31, 1909, or as much earlier as practicable."

I trust the ratepayers who favour this resolution will make a point of being present at the meeting and supporting the same.

I am, etc.,

Edward S. Little.

Shanghai, March 18.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—I fear that few realize the tremendous importance of right action in regard to the opium question and I, therefore, beg a little space in your columns.

It is a principle amongst all governments to endeavour to rule in accordance with the public sentiment of the people. It has been so in Shanghai also. As soon as public sentiment was in favour of the same amount of taxes on the Chinese as on foreigners, or in favour of public schools, recreation grounds, electric trams or any other question, the Council has always respected those wishes by acting accordingly.

Now an overwhelming majority of the ratepayers who are mostly Chinese desire to close the opium dens.

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Nor is this all. The extraordinary public sentiment of outside and distant governments has been expressed by England through its Consul-General, by the United States through its Consul-General and by China through its Taotai; all of whom combine to bring unusually strong pressure on the Council and voters. If their wishes are respected the happiest results will follow.

But if they are disregarded, the Council must take the consequences of further trouble which might arise from accumulated disaffection among the Chinese ratepayers, in which case help from foreign gunboats could hardly be expected after disregarding foreign governments' wishes also.

I am, etc.,

TIMOTHY RICHARD.

Shanghai, March 18.

*** It is significant of the extent to which prejudice has been allowed to override better judgement in the discussion of the opium question that such a shrewd and respected observer of matters Chinese as Dr. Timothy Richard should bring himself to use the expressions "further trouble" and "foreign gunboats" in connexion with the subject. Nowhere throughout China has any feeling of racial antagonism been shown in regard to the suppression of opium smoking, and it is deplorable that any foreigner should be found mischievous enough to put such a thought into the minds of Chinese. We publish Dr. Richard's letter with these remarks in the hope that it may serve to deter speakers from worse blunders at the Ratepayers' Meeting.—ED.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I understand the question of opium suppression is now of some interest in the Settlement.

As I have just come down from Nganhsien in the Province of Szechuan, perhaps some information as to what the chief officials are doing now may be of help to this worthy cause.

In Chêngtu, where 7,000 opium dens were originally licensed, there are now only 700 and opium is only sold in the official offices, and this spring the planting of the poppy is made penal in the prefecture.

In Chungking the restrictions are identical and in this city there are only five official offices for the sale of the drug.

I am, etc.,

A. E. SEWARD.

C.M.S., Nganhsien, West China.

*** The Rev. A. E. Seward of the Church Missionary Society, Nganhsien, West Szechuan, has spent eight years in West China, and has not been to Shanghai since his first arrival. He is now going home on furlough.—ED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

By Telegraph from Peking.
Specially translated for the
"North-China Daily News."

March 12.

(1) Ch'a Ch'un-hua is appointed Brigade-General of Aksu, Chinese Turkestan.

(2) Decree deprecating the procrastination of which judges and magistrates both in Peking and in the provinces have been guilty in dealing with and settling law suits brought before them to the detriment of unfortunate litigants and the delay of justice. A warning is, therefore, now issued to the officials concerned that should any complaints be presented hereafter to the Throne on the subject, the Ministers and Viceroys and Governors responsible will be punished for neglect of duty.

March 13.

(1) As Shao Ying, Senior Vice-President of the Ministry of Finance, has been appointed one of the commissioners to investigate the civil administration of Mongolia, his post is temporarily given to Jui Fêng.

(2) Decree stating that the General Commandant and the Senior and Junior Lieutenant-Generals of the Peking Gendarmerie shall receive full pay as usual.

March 14.

(1) Chuang K'êng-liang is appointed Provincial Treasurer of Hunan.

(2) Lu Chung-ch'i and Chên Kuei-ling (brother of Chên Kuei-lung) are appointed Provincial Judges of Hunan and Kiangsi respectively.

(3) Yang Wên-ting and Chang Yu are appointed Provincial Judges of Hupeh and Kueichou respectively.

March 15.

Pao Min, Sun Shao-yang, Yu Jui and Wu Chin-hsin are appointed Senior Deputy Vice-President, Junior Deputy Vice-President, Senior Councillor and Junior Councillor, respectively, of the Ministry of Civil Appointments.

March 16.

H. I. M. the Emperor will personally sacrifice at the Altar of Agriculture on the 14th day of the 3rd moon (April 14).

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

March 19.

ANTI-MONARCHISTS AGAIN.

It is stated that the Peking Government has received a report through its Intelligence Departments to the effect that a band of anti-monarchists, numbering over 200, are returning to Peking for the purpose of starting a revolution against the Government.

H.E. NA TUNG,

Deputy Vice-President of the Yuchuanpu, who has been requested by the President of his Ministry to proceed to Nanking to confer with H.E. Viceroy Tuan Fang on the question of the imposition of taxes on goods carried by trains, left Peking yesterday for Hankow, whence he will proceed to Nanking.

A CASE OF OFFICIAL ETIQUETTE.

Owing to the fact that H. E. Chên Kuei-lung's elder brother, Chên Kuei-lin, is the Provincial Judge of Hupeh, the former, who has been appointed Viceroy of the Hukuang provinces, has suggested to the Throne that according to the usual etiquette the junior of two relatives ought to vacate his office, as two brothers cannot simultaneously hold office in the same province. Consequently Viceroy Chên Kuei-lung, of Szechuan, begs to be permitted to decline the Viceroyalty of the Hukuang provinces. It is probable, however, that Provincial Judge Chên Kuei-lin will be transferred to some other province in order to make way for his younger brother who so greatly surpasses him in official rank.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

It is satisfactory to learn from Peking that Duke Tsai Tsêh, President of the Ministry of Finance, who was one of the Five Travelling Commissioners, has advised their Majesties to give full liberty to the Press to criticize and comment on public affairs and the behaviour of public officials. The memorialist is reported to have further pleaded strongly against the unnecessary conservatism of the new Press Law.

OPIUM DENS IN THE SETTLEMENT.

The Viceroy at Nanking, H. E. Tuan Fang, has sent a dispatch to His Honour M. T. Liang, the Shanghai Taotai, stating that since, in accordance with the Imperial Decree, all opium dens in the native city of Shanghai have been closed down, and no steps have been taken to close the dens in the International Settlement, his Honour is instructed to request the Municipal Council, through the Senior Consul, to adopt drastic measures in the matter in order to encourage the anti-opium campaign in China.

THE YUEH-HAN RAILWAY.

According to a telegram from Canton, the Yüeh-Han (Canton-Hankow) Railway Company has received its certificate of registration from the Ministry of Agriculture, Works and Commerce. The Company will henceforth, therefore, be conducted on a commercial basis and recognized by the Government as a purely commercial enterprise.

March 16.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE.

When H. E. Shêng Kung-pao was received in audience by the Throne on Saturday last, he obtained permission from their Majesties to increase the capital of the Hanyang Iron Works, by canvassing for more shares among Chinese; and to appoint Li Wei-kê as Director-General of the Company. His Excellency was ordered by the Empress Dowager to manage these affairs properly and to reorganize the works in order to meet the supplies

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needed for the various railways now under proposal and the manufacture of guns, rifles, etc.

SHENG AND WUANG.

A Peking dispatch reports that the Central Government has completely exonerated their Excellencies Shêng Kung-pao and Wuang Ta-hsi from the charges brought against them by the Committee of the Kiangsu Railway Association in connexion with the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo line. The Government states that the terms of the Agreement are the most favourable that China has ever obtained and that her sovereign rights are fully recognized.

THE SALE OF MUNITIONS.

The Waiwupu has asked the Japanese Minister in Peking to request the Governor-General of Kuantung to prohibit the selling of munitions to Chinese anti-monarchists and Hunghutze bandits by Japanese merchants. The Minister has complied with the request.

DISTURBANCE AT CH'UCHOU.

A rumour is circulating at Wuhu to the effect that Ch'uchou, Anhui province, is in a state of unrest; that more than 10,000 people fled to Hêchou from that district on the 9th and 10th instant; that all business houses there have been closed; and that hundreds of children have been thrown into the rivers. The cause of the disturbance is said to be the arrival of General Chiang Kuei-ti's troops who are still stationed there en route to Pukou where are the headquarters of the General, but no confirmative reports have been received here. It is stated that the neighbouring districts of Ch'uchou are also affected.

PUNISHED FOR CONSPIRACY.

In response to a demunciatory memorial from H. E. Viceroy Tuan Fang, an Imperial Rescript has been issued cashiering Majors Kung Têh-shêng and Wang Shih-chih, of the troops stationed at Sungkiang, for conspiring with robbers and smugglers, and ordering that they be punished in accordance with military law.

H. E. TANG SHAO-YI,

The Governor of Fêngtien province, arrived in Peking on Friday evening last.

March 17.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONVENTION.

Mr. Chow Wan-pang, General Manager of the Shanghai Station of the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration, who has been appointed to represent China at the approaching International Telegraph Convention at Lisbon, was expected to leave here yesterday for Europe.

THE PRESS LAWS,

Which were recently submitted to the Throne by the Department for the Compilation of Constitutional Laws, have been approved of by their Majesties. It is reported that they will be put into effect without delay, so far as the non-treaty ports are concerned.

DISORDERLY TROOPS IN ANHUI.

Telegrams from Wuhu report that a body of General Chiang Kuei-ti's troops, while passing Chuchow last week got into a quarrel with the people of that region with the result that a number of persons, including gendarmes who tried to stop the disturbance, were shot by the disorderly solders. It is further stated that the people are panicstricken and that an inquiry is to be made by order of Viceroy Tuan Fang.

THE TATSU MARU.

On Sunday last the natives of the Liangkuang provinces residing in Shanghai held a largely attended meeting, during which the Tatsu Maru incident was discussed. It was decided to send a telegram to the Waiwupu asking it to take a strong attitude in the matter, and pointing out the ignominious effects which would ensue if China were to release the gun-running steamer, apologize and pay an indemnity for seizing it.

JAPANESE DEMAND COMPENSATION.

In connexion with the attack upon the steam-launches of the Taito (Tatung) Steam Navigation Company on the Huangpu by Chinese pirates, the Japanese Minister in Peking has written to the Waiwupu asking for the payment of compensation.

THE ACTING-GOVERNOR OF SHANTUNG.

H. E. Yuan Ta-hua, Provincial Treasurer of Honan, who has been appointed acting Governor of Shantung, handed over his seals of office to his successor on Sunday last and left for Tsinanfu yesterday to take up his new post.

FALSE WITNESSES.

The natives of Shaohsing recently petitioned the provincial authorities at Hangchow asking them to find out and punish the persons who had wrongly accused a student named Chin Pao-chih of being an anti-monarchist and had caused his house to be searched by the Magistrate of Shangyuhsien, in Shaohsing. In order to pacify the minds of the petitioners, the Provincial Judge intends to sentence Wang Yen-yao and Wu Pang-chung, who are said to have borne false witness, to imprisonment for life.

THE MUKDEN CONFERENCE.

The conference between the Viceroy of Manchuria and the Governors of Kirin and Heilungkiang to discuss certain questions with regard to Japanese activity in Manchuria has been concluded. Governor Chu Chia-pao, of Kirin, left Mukden on Saturday evening.

H.E. CHU PAO-KUEI

H.E. Yuan Shih-kai has recently advised the Throne to re-employ H.E. Chu Pao-kuei (better known as Chu Pao-fay), ex-Junior Vice-President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications. In the recommendation it was stated that, as H.E. Chu is well skilled in the art of conducting foreign affairs, he should not be allowed to sink into neglect. It will be remembered that H.E. Chu was removed from office last year as a result of the false charge brought against him by ex-Viceroy Tsên Chun-hsuen. It is believed in official circles that Chu will, before long, be reinstated in office in consideration of his good knowledge of the English language and of his experience in foreign affairs.

March 18.

BRIGANDAGE IN CHIHLI.

It is reported from Tientsin that large numbers of Hunghutze bandits crossed over the border of Shanghaikuan last week and committed lawless outrages at a place called Kankou, in Yungping prefecture, of Chihli province, and that hundreds of people there fled to the prefectural city. A fight also took place between the troops stationed there and bandits, and more than ten soldiers were shot or wounded in the melée. The marauders were subsequently compelled to retreat.

A RIOTOUS PROTEST.

Telegrams from Ningpo report that on the morning of the 16th instant riots broke out at Hêngkia, in Ningpo prefecture. The cause of the disturbance is said to be the imposition of heavy taxes upon the people of that district. The District Police Superintendent who, hearing of the state of affairs, went to preserve order, was captured and maltreated by the rioters. Business is now at a standstill, and the local authorities there have requested the Governor of Chêkiang to dispatch a force of troops to restore order.

GAGGING THE PUBLIC.

An order has been issued by the Ministry of the Interior to the various Viceroys and Governors to the effect that meetings at which questions relating to public affairs or to politics are not discussed are allowed to be held, but that, if any officials should attend such meetings without permission to do so from their superiors, they will be punished.

"NOT PROVEN."

General Tsao Ming-hsun, Commander of the regular troops of Anhui province, who was recently placed under surveillance for conspiring with revolutionaries, will shortly be released, as there is no evidence against him.

THE END IN VIEW.

It is stated in a native paper that the Viceroy of Manchuria, H. E. Hsu Shih-chang, has reported to the Central Government that the negotiations for the Chino-Japanese Fishery Convention will be concluded before long.

THE CHINA-TIBETAN FRONTIER.

An Imperial Rescript was issued on the 15th instant ordering the Ministry of Finance to remit the sum of Tls. 600,000, to H. E. Chao Erh-fêng, the newly-appointed Commissioner of the China and Tibet Frontiers, in order to enable him to carry out certain measures.

H. E. YANG SHIH-HSIANG,

Acting Viceroy of Chihli, is reported to be indisposed and suffering from

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internal hemorrhage. It is said that he intends to apply for one month's leave of absence.

March 19.

RAILWAYS AND TRADE.

Viceroy Tuan Fang has suggested to the Peking Government to throw open towns along the Tientsin-Pukou Railway to international trade, in order to promote commercial enterprise. The majority of the members of the Government are in favour of the proposal and H. E. Lu Hai-huan, Director-General of the line, will be instructed to survey the route without delay.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE WAIWUPU.

H. E. Yuan Shih-k'ai has twice resigned his Presidency of the Waiwupu. It is reported that H. E. Tang Shao-yi, Governor of Fêngtien province, who was expected to be received in audience yesterday, will probably be appointed in place of Yuan.

VOX POPULI.

A telegram from Canton states that the news of the release of the Tatsu Maru and the punishment of the officials concerned in the seizure of the vessel has aroused the indignation of the people there. A great mass meeting was held yesterday.

GOVERNORS IN CONFERENCE.

It is reported that Governor Chên Ch'i-tai, of Soochow, will make a tour of inspection of places under his jurisdiction at the end of this month. His Excellency will first proceed to the Tahu Lake, and after completing his tour, will go to Hangchow to discuss with the Governor of Chêkiang measures concerning the suppression of robbers and other lawless elements on the Kiangsu-Chêkiang borders.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN SHANTUNG.

The Têo Kua (Chino-German) Coal-mining Company, of Tsêhhsien, has obtained the sanction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Works to construct a line connecting its mines with the proposed Tientsin-Pukou Railway and, probably, also with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

THE JAPANESE DEMAND FOR COMPENSATION,

for losses sustained by the Taito (Tat'ung) Steamlaunch Company through the piratical attack upon a launch chartered by them last January, whilst passing through Sungkiang waters, has, we learn, been referred by H. E. Viceroy Tuan Fang to the Provincial Treasurer at Soochow (Jui Chêng) and Taotai Liang of this Port, for settlement with the Japanese Consul-General here.

THE HUAI-YANG TAOTAISHIP.

A Nanking dispatch states that by the appointment by Imperial Edict (already noted in these columns) of Yang Wên-ting, Taotai of the Huai-Yang Intendancy of this province, to the Provincial Judgeship of Hupeh the former post has been left vacant and that H. E. Viceroy Tuan Fang may either appoint Taotai Wu Hsio-lien, Head of the Kiangnan Likin Bureau, to the Acting incumbency pending the appointment of a substantive Taotai to that post by Peking, or Taotai Yü Ming-chêng who settled the Nanking-Kiangsi riots last year.

THE CAPITAL.

From Our Correspondent.

Peking, March 6.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

H.E. Viceroy Hsü Shih-chang telegraphs to the Waiwupu urging the conclusion of some special rules with the Japanese Government for the management of the Japanese postal service in the Three Eastern Provinces of China. The Viceroy contends that, although Mr. Watson, the postal commissioner at Mukden, appointed by Sir Robert Hart in 1907, has made considerable progress in the Chinese Imperial postal service in Manchuria, the Japanese postal officials have placed obstacles in his way, so that the mail bags of the C. I. P. O. have often been delayed for hours.

The Viceroy adds that the Russian authorities in Northern and Central Manchuria recently threatened to cancel the existing postal convention between Russia and China. Not only would the sovereign rights of China suffer a serious blow, but foreign telegraph companies would lose revenue if the threatened cancellation of the Russo-Chinese convention really took place.

The Waiwupu has been urged by the Russian Minister here to modify the said convention within a reasonable time or his Government will be compelled to take adequate steps to protect the Russian position in Manchuria so far as postal affairs are concerned. In reply to a recent communication from China, the Tokio Government is reported to have asked for certain postal conditions, which no independent country in the world could concede.

A FUTURE CRITICISM ON NEWSPAPERS.

It will be remembered that the English columns of the "Nanfangpao" of Shanghai were suspended in October, 1907. The proprietor and the editor of the Peking "Jih Pao" now intend to establish a bi-lingual newspaper in the capital with the object of criticizing those foreign journals which give one-sided views in matters concerning foreigners or foreign interests. The proposed bi-lingual journal will also reproduce any leaders or comments touching China's foreign relations from English, French or German newspapers at the various Treaty Ports, with a view to placing the foreign-speaking Chinese officials, students and others in possession of foreign ideas. Considering however, the difficulty of finding newspaper experts, even among the rising generation of China, I do not think that the bi-lingual journal can make its appearance for at least some months.

As the natives of North China are not so enlightened as their brethren in the South and do not like to read newspapers, the benefit of which they still cannot realize, it is doubtful whether the proposed bi-lingual newspaper will meet with such a warm reception as the "Nanfangpao" did in the past.

Peking, March 8.

THE CHEKIANG RAILWAY.

An Imperial Edict, dated the 6th instant and transmitted through the Grand Council of State to the Waiwupu, has been issued sanctioning the memorial of Prince Ching and H.E. Yuan Shih-k'ai touching the settlement of the Chêkiang railway question. But the word "Soo" (Soo-Hang-Ning) has been changed into "Hu," i.e., Soochow and Shanghai.

This means that the proposed line will be built from Shanghai to Hangchow and Ningpo, instead of from Soochow as originally intended.

Mr. J. O. P. Bland left here for Tientsin yesterday by the mail train in company with Mr. G. Brown, retiring General Agent of the Pekin Syndicate, and Herr Cordes, representative of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, in connexion with the construction of the Tientsin-Pukou trunk line. Mr. Tucker will leave here for Pukou in a couple of days. It is stated that H.E. Viceroy Tuan Fang has been instructed to build wharves at Pukou so as to facilitate the transportation of railway materials.

Thus, during recent weeks, three important diplomatic questions, namely, the policing of the West River, the Pekin Syndicate and the Chêkiang railway loan, have been settled between China and Great Britain to the advantage, it is to be hoped, of both countries. China has now no important affairs to settle with other Powers, except with Japan in South Manchuria, where the postal, telegraph, salt and mining questions still demand urgent attention.

CHINESE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Chinese Consul-General at Johannesburg telegraphs to the Waiwupu that after careful consideration, the Transvaal Government has suspended the Asiatic Exclusion Law and accepted the proposals of the Chinese emigrants in that country. Such Chinese as have been recently arrested by the Transvaal Government, for refusal to register themselves under the finger-print system, have been released at the Chinese Consul's request and the incident is regarded as closed.

Peking, March 10.

TRADE IN MANCHURIA.

Viceroy Hsu Shih-chang of Manchuria has been instructed by the Peking Government to make a detailed report on Takushan in South Manchuria with a view to opening it to the commerce of the Treaty Powers of China. As the proposed opening of Takushan would be a heavy blow to the Japanese trade at Antunghsien, the Japanese Minister here is reported to have taken steps to prevent the step being carried out by China.

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It is reported in Chinese official circles that Viceroy Hsu Shih-chang has advised the Waiwupu to appeal to the United States for support in checking the action of the Japanese in the Three Eastern Provinces especially in Fêngtien. Chinese merchants in North China regard the action of the Japanese as tantamount to the closed door policy, but the Chinese Foreign Office hesitates to take so extreme a step.

At the request of the Governor of Kirin, Central Manchuria, the Chinese Government has allowed Tls. 600,000 to be applied for the introduction of reforms in that province.

INDIA AND TIBET.

The Chinese Resident at Lhasa reports that the British troops at Chumbi have been withdrawn to India and that the place has been handed over to H.E. Chang Ying-tang. The latter has asked the Waiwupu to request the British Government that Sir Louis Dane be allowed to complete the negotiations with him in the matter of Tibetan-Indian commerce, so that the whole question may be settled without further delay for the benefit of both countries and their respective subjects.

IN FANCY DRESS.

During a season that has been so crowded with social events as to be noteworthy even in the annals of distraction-loving Shanghai no function has been more eagerly anticipated than the Ball given by Mr. and Mrs. D. Landale at the Country Club on Thursday the 12th instant. By subtle dispensation a Fancy Dress Ball must needs evoke conflicting emotions; to the fortunate possessor of an unquestionable costume all may be clear sailing, to the rest of the world there is an element of anxiety in the most pleasurable anticipation. The era-marking costume ordered, perhaps by cable, from Europe may not arrive in time; the most brilliant inspiration may have come first to another; there may be a total absence of inspiration, or possibly a mental reservation to evade the issue altogether. As the day approaches, however, obstacles are overcome or dissipate themselves; inherent weakness or strength of mind (as the case may be), extraneous pressure or mere love of the fun of the thing bring the most unlikely subjects "up to the scratch" often in the most unlikely costumes. It may be urged that in Shanghai such a picture does not hold good; for diffidence on these occasions is rigorously tabooed and there is no room for mental qualms. Certainly on this occasion the spirit of the evening had been entered into with a thoroughness that could not fail of its effect, and by common consent the Ball was admitted to have reached the acme of its kind in local records. Indeed many Fancy Dress Balls might be attended before such a picturesque, animated and artistic scene could be rvalled. Not the least conspicuous feature was the unanimity with which the male element had contributed to a superlatively successful *ensemble*. Too often the other sex is left to carry off alone the effect of a Fancy Dress Ball, and is handicapped by a sombre or at least monotonous setting. No such complaint could be made on this occasion for the whole scene glowed with colour and variety. The right note had already been struck in the decorations of the Club's theatre, which with its soft red light daintily concealed in hanging baskets of delicate plants and creepers or in funnelform shades of quaint design, with the stage hung amid a wealth of palm and fern with skeleton canopies of flowering streamers, presented a veritable fairies' dancing hall.

Although there were many striking costumes, the dominant impression left with the onlooker was the high level of excellence in taste or effect attained by nearly every unit of a notable and varied gathering. Fancy had truly been given free play and the demon of repetition had shrewdly stayed his hand. All ages and temperaments, climes and conditions were there to make their bow before a "Directoire" hostess; the massive or the fantastic, quiet grandeur or sheer frivolity, graceful simplicity or humorous horrors. Primitive man found himself beside a tram-conductor, a Greek statue next to a Gollywog, queen with peasant, Pierette with Puritan, "Eastern Sketch" with Fun, Lamp Shade with Kaffir. Without the high general standard the picturesqueness of the evening must have suffered in a way that makes it doubly invidious to select individual costumes for notice. A few, however, seemed to stand out among their fellows for one effect or another, and their enumeration must follow as the eye catches them among the dancing throng:—Directoire, Folly, Pompadour, Girl from Gottenburg, Vivandière, Butterfly, Poinsettia, Roses, Queen Mary, The Lady Tramway Conductor, Miss Gollywog, Dresden China, Water Lily. But the list might be continued, for many costumes of mediaeval times or taken from the stage as well as others were noticeable for picturesque effect, gracefulness or originality of design. Of the male costumes the Red Indian might well be allotted the palm for artistic effect, Man Friday (? Primitive Man) for realistic effect, the Manchu Military uniform for stately impressiveness. Other notable successes were the Puritan, Master Gollywog, a Clown, the Schoolboy, not to mention particularly handsome Court dresses of all times, while a plentiful supply of red coats added to the brightness of the gathering.

The sequence of the ordinary dances was broken by a reel and a foursome reel. After the Cotillion, in which the costumes were shown to effect in many ingenious and humorous figures, an adjournment was made for supper. In a brief but happy speech Sir Pelham Warren expressed the gratitude of the guests for a memorable Ball to Mr. and Mrs. Landale, and Mr. Landale replied. Dancing was resumed and continued till an early hour of the morning.

TRIAL TRIP OF CLUTHA X.

The Clutha X, a ferry-launch built by the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, Ld., to the order of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ld., had a most successful trial trip on Monday afternoon. A small party of invited guests included Messrs. John Prentice, Jas. Johnston, J. Grant Mackenzie (Directors) and J. H. Osborne (Secretary), of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.; Messrs. H. A. J. Macray (Director), Duncan Glass (Superintendent), A. R. Wilson and A. W. Marshall, of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ld.; Mr. W. B. Buyers (I. M. Customs Surveyor); Mr. G. C. Wilson (Superintendent Engineer, I.-C. S. N. Co.); and the builders were further represented by Messrs. W. Taylor (designer), G. Cameron (draughtsman), J. D. Strang (in charge of the engine room), W. S. Williamson (engineer), with Mr. J. Adams superintending the navigation.

The Clutha X left the Customs jetty at 0.45 p.m. and headed up river, on the last of the flood, in the direction of the Seven-mile Reach. As the vessel proceeded past the junk anchorage and the wharves, an excellent tiffin was served in the forward Chinese saloon, and just as the meal concluded the vessel entered the Seven-mile Reach and was tested for speed over a measured mile. On the first test the Clutha, with a slack tide in her favour, covered the mile in five minutes ten seconds; on the return journey, against a slight tide and a contrary oblique wind in seven minutes. In a second test, she occupied five minutes four seconds with, and six minutes forty-three seconds against the tide and wind, and this gave an average speed of 10.2 knots.

The speed trial having given full satisfaction to the representatives of both builders and owners, the Clutha next executed manœuvres to show her ability to answer the helm. She made circles at full speed, at half speed, and going astern and again gave complete satisfaction.

A course was then set for the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Tungka-doo Wharf, where the fire hose and appliances were tried and proved to be thoroughly efficient. With three hose playing, the streams extended to a distance of 50 ft. from the nozzles of the hose, and with all the hose connected, a powerful stream was brought into play at a distance of 500 ft. from the boat.

On the return journey Mr. John Prentice, in a brief speech, proposed success to the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ld., and to the Clutha, coupled with the name of Mr. Duncan Glass, who, he said, was responsible for the introduction of this style of boat to Shanghai and according to whose directions the Clutha had been designed and built.

Mr. Glass replied on behalf of the Wharf Company. He said that

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the Clutha was far different from any other launch hitherto seen in Shanghai, and he felt sure that she would prove a great success. He commented upon the Notifications issued by the Municipal Council and the Customs Harbour Department, requiring all passenger tenders to embark and disembark passengers only at the Customs pontoon. He pointed out that the two notices were contradictory, that there was not nearly room enough at the Customs pontoon for all launches, and mentioned the fact that several launches had been turned away from the Customs pontoon by River Police officials and from the other pontoons by the Municipal Police. He said that more pontoons were needed and that the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company paid annual rates sufficient to build twelve more pontoons. In conclusion he proposed success to the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company and hoped that they might have many more boats to build of the same class as the Clutha.

Mr. J. Grant Mackenzie made a brief reply on behalf of the builders, and after a pleasant trip the guests disembarked at the Customs pontoon at 5 p.m.

The Clutha X is a single-screw, steel launch, of the following dimensions: length between perpendiculars, 90 ft.; length over all, 95 ft.; beam, 18 ft.; moulded depth, 9 ft. On the main deck forward is a raised wheel-house, aft of which is a commodious deck-house for foreign passengers, with panels of teak-wood, bordered in gold, and pilasters of teak ornamented at the summit with carving and the Ewo house-flag and Red Ensign. The seating is upholstered with blue and gold plush. At the after end of this deck is a well-fitted lavatory and the galley and along the sides of the deck are raft benches, which can be immediately thrown overboard in case of accident and used to keep people afloat. There is accommodation for 435 native and foreign passengers, in compliance with Board of Trade requirements, and the Chinese passengers have ample accommodation in two spacious and well-fitted saloons, below deck forward and aft.

The vessel is fitted with compound, non-condensing engines, with cylinders 9 in. and 18 in. in diameter by 10-in. stroke, and steam is supplied from a cylindrical, return-tube boiler. Her average speed is about ten knots, which is considerably more than the contract called for. The Clutha is also fitted with a powerful fire-pump, capable of throwing three streams to a height of more than fifty feet, and her assistance will no doubt prove most useful in case of fires on steamers in harbour or at the wharves.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Hors d'Oeuvre, by A. Michie. Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ld.

"Unsubstantial trifles of varied flavour" is the description given by the author to a modest volume of verse and prose mainly set in local colours. They are enough, however, to show that Mr. A. Michie has a happy bent for rhyme and an easy style in descriptive pieces. Oliver Twist-like those who read his *Hors d 'Oeuvre* will be tempted to ask for more, or rather for the substantial courses to follow, of which the title gives promise. By these a better opportunity will be afforded of gauging the author's potentialities. In the meantime he has given us fare that will stand comparison with the curate's egg.

A BREATH OF ERIN.

Lisheen—by the Rev. P. A. Sheehan, Longman's, London. 1907.

Ireland is so much "up" at the present time in public attention that Canon Sheehan's new story should be read with redoubled interest. The author, it is true, does not include cattle-driving among his pictures of Irish peasantry: indeed we get no further than the old, old story of the evils of absentee landlordism, of a people prone by nature to the antagonistic turn of mind, and goaded to excess by the iron-hard circumstances of wringing a bare livelihood from a reluctant soil. Canon Sheehan writes sympathetically of the Irish peasants as might be expected of him; but he is not blind to their faults although he clearly thinks that those faults might well be eradicated by more experiments such as that of *Bob Maxwell*, the hero of *Lisheen*, who conceals his identity as a landlord in order to live among the peasants as a labourer, one of themselves. The book is written in the main with extraordinary charm; and however little we may be acquainted with the Irish peasant we cannot but believe in the truthfulness of the picture here given, at least as he shows himself in one aspect. On the other hand a great deal of the book is irrelevant and even tiresome, although as a separate story it should have been thrilling. In fact, Canon Sheehan, with the reckless prodigality of a powerful imagination, has combined two perfectly distinct stories into one book. The dramatic history of *Mr. Outram* and *Mabel* is quite thrown away here, and merely makes the reader impatient because all his interest is focussed on the village of *Lisheen*. This disadvantage apart, *Lisheen* is a novel which should not be missed by those who enjoy a breath of pure country air, even though it blow upon tragic scenes. Yet the tragedy is relieved with many whimsical touches of comedy; and in making his story end up happily, Canon Sheehan persuades us of the eternal residuum of good in human nature as a basis on which to construct a solution of the Irish problem.

WHERE AGE CANNOT WITHER.

The Crowned Skull—by Fergus Hume, London. T. Werner Laurie.

Mr. Fergus Hume has no idea of abandoning any of the methods which projected him into a sudden celebrity on the publication of "*The Mystery of a Hansom Cab*." Twenty years after the appearance of that first success, we find again in *The Crowned Skull* the same swift mystery and tardy explanation, the same suspicion fastening in turn on every possible character in the story and the same elucidation to convict the one person who might have been supposed absolutely innocent. The particular mystery of *The Crowned Skull* is well worked out and quite exciting. In the multitude of its intricacies the reader may well become bewildered before he has gone half way. But Mr. Fergus Hume is with him; *he* knows where he is all the time; and in the long run we emerge into the light, with a feeling that it is quite good fun to be lost in a maze for once in a way, if you are sure of getting home in time for tea.

THE UNSATISFACTORY ENDING.

She Loved Much—By Alfred Buchanan, London, T. Fisher Unwin, 1907.

This book is an illustration of the taste now so prevalent among English novelists for dealing in hopeless situations. Within three months we have had to review three novels of undoubted power and truthfulness—*The Myopes*, *The Fruit of the Tree* and now, *She Loved Much*—which ended "unsatisfactorily" because they were logically debarred, by the nature of the persons with whom they dealt, from ending in any other way. It is presumable that there is a large public which likes this kind of book, or the manuscript would not get beyond the publisher's reader; but if the fashion lasts, not a few of us will be driven to defend ourselves with the invariable question of an old French General when presented with a new book, "Do they get each other or don't they?"—and if "they don't" to follow his example and not read. Are there not, indeed, too many situations in every day life like that of *Norman Blair* and *Elsie Lorraine?* Circumstances have "thrown them together" (he was a lucky man!), and, after two years of the *ménage libre*, as *Norman* begins to rise in his profession, he recognizes that the world will demand the more conventional tie between them. But this course *Elsie* steadily rejects, believing that she will drag *Norman* down as his wife and willing to sacrifice herself because she loved much." She, therefore, leaves him; and though he seeks her out again, his own indeterminate state of feelings and the half-consciousness that he is only actuated by a sense of duty and not by real love prevent him from pressing his suit with the necessary warmth to overcome her scruples. It will be seen that a different sense is given to the *quia multum amavit* than that which the words usually bear, and the difference is not an improvement. The book is not unkindly (there is little or none of that gratuitous cruelty which distresses a reader of *The Fruit of the Tree*) but it is sad and we see "no way through the thorns that frighten us." The whole story is slight, hardly more than sketched in outline but it is well-told and the characters are vivid. If Mr. Buchanan would but turn his attention to the characters who may be allowed, without a human impossibility, to "get each other."

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SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY.

The following is the English text of the Loan Agreement for the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway :—

This Agreement is made at Peking on the fourth day of the second month of the thirty-fourth year of Kuang Hsü, corresponding to the sixth day of March, 1908, and the contracting parties are :—

The Waiwupu (Board of Foreign Affairs) and

The Yuchuanpu (Board of Communications), acting under the authority of an Imperial Decree, of the one part, and the British and Chinese Corporation, Limited (hereinafter called "The Corporation") of the other part.

ARTICLE 1.

The Imperial Government of China authorizes the Corporation to issue a five per cent Gold Loan for the amount of £1,500,000 sterling. The Loan shall be of the date on which it is issued to the public and shall be called "The Imperial Chinese Government five per cent Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Loan."

ARTICLE 2.

The loan is designed to provide capital for the construction of a railway line (hereinafter called "the railway") from a point connecting with the Shanghai-Nanking Railway at or near Shanghai in Kiangsu to the cities of Hangchow and Ningpo in Chêkiang. The railway shall follow a line from Shanghai through Fengchingchen to Kahsingfu ; and thence to Hushu and Hangchow ; and thence from Chiangkan to Ningpo, on which line certain construction work has already been locally undertaken under authority of the Imperial Chinese Government.

The survey line shall be open to revision by the Yuchuanpu.

ARTICLE 3.

The Chinese Government guarantees that the capital so provided shall be solely devoted to the construction of the railway including the purchase of rolling stock and other equipment and to the working of the line during construction ; it is understood, however, that the cost of the land required for the railway and the payment of interest on the Loan during construction are not to be met out of Loan funds but will be paid by the Imperial Chinese Government from other sources. It is understood that the railway will be completed within three years from the date of signature of this Agreement ; and that within a period of six months from that date the Corporation shall notify the Yuchuanpu that the sum of £100,000 has been placed at their disposal, to be held in Europe or remitted to China as they may direct, as a first instalment on account of the proceeds of the Loan. This amount of £100,000, or whatever portion thereof is actually advanced, together with interest thereon not exceeding a charge of six per cent per annum, shall be deducted from the proceeds of the sale of the bonds.

ARTICLE 4.

The rate of interest for the Loan shall be five per cent per annum on the nominal principal and shall be paid to the bond-holders half-yearly. The said interest shall be calculated from the date on which the Loan is issued to the public and shall be paid by the Imperial Chinese Government during the time of construction from Chinese sources, and afterwards, in the first place out of the revenues of the railway, and should these be insufficient then from the surplus earnings of the Imperial Railways of North-China (excluding the section of the Hsinmintun-Mukden line to the East of the Liao River) and thereafter, if necessary, from such other revenues as the Chinese Government may see fit to use for the purpose, in half-yearly instalments according to the amounts specified in the schedule attached to this Agreement and fourteen days before their due dates, Western Calendar, as calculated half-yearly from the date on which the Loan is issued to the public.

ARTICLE 5.

The term of the Loan shall be thirty years. Repayment of principal shall commence after the expiry of ten years from the date of the Loan, and, except as provided in Article 6 hereinafter, shall be made by yearly amortisation to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in half-yearly instalments, out of the revenues of the railway, and should these be insufficient, then from the surplus earnings of the Imperial Railways of North-China (excluding the section of the Hsinmintun-Mukden line to the East of the Liao River) and thereafter, if necessary, from such other revenues as the Imperial Chinese Government may think fit to use for the purpose, according to the amounts specified in the schedule attached to this Agreement, and fourteen days before their due dates, Western Calendar, as calculated half-yearly from the date on which the Loan is issued to the public.

ARTICLE 6.

If at any time after the lapse of ten years from the date of the Loan, the Imperial Chinese Government should desire to redeem the whole outstanding amount of the Loan, or any portion of it, not yet due for repayment in accordance with the schedule of repayments hereto attached, it may do so until the twentieth year by payment of a premium of 2½ per cent on the face value of the bonds (that is to say, by payment of £102. 10/- for each £100 bond) and after the twentieth year, without premium ; but in each and every case of such extra redemption the Imperial Chinese Government shall give six months' notice in writing to the Corporation, and such redemption shall be effected by additional drawings of bonds, to take place on the date of an ordinary drawing as provided for in the prospectus of the Loan.

ARTICLE 7.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation having been appointed by the British and Chinese Corporation, Limited, Agents for the service of the Loan, the half-yearly payments due for amortisation and interest, referred to in Articles 4 and 5 shall be made in accordance with the amounts of the schedule attached to this Agreement, and fourteen days before their due dates, as fixed by Articles 3 and 5, to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation by the Yuchuanpu or its duly appointed representative, who shall hand to the said Bank in Shanghai, fourteen days before the said due dates, funds in Shanghai sycee sufficient to meet such payments in sterling in London, exchange for which shall be settled with the Bank; the Yuchuanpu, or its duly appointed representative, having, however, the option of settling exchange with the Bank at any date or dates within six months previous to any due date for the repayment of interest and principal. These payments may, however, be made in Gold if the Imperial Chinese Government should happen to have Gold funds "bonâ fide" at their disposal in Europe, not remitted from China for the purpose, and desire so to use them.

In reimbursement of expenses connected with the payment of interest and the repayment of principal of the Loan, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will receive a commission of one quarter per cent on the annual Loan service.

ARTICLE 8.

The Imperial Government of China hereby engages that the interest and principal of this Loan shall duly be paid in full, and should the revenues of the Railway, together with the surplus earnings of the Imperial Railways of North-China (excluding the section of the Hsinmintun-Mukden line to the East of the Liao River), not be sufficient to provide for the due and full payment of interest and repayment of principal, the Yuchuanpu shall memorialize the Throne and the Imperial Government of China will thereupon make arrangements to ensure that the amount of deficiency shall be met from other sources and handed over to the Bank at the date upon which funds are required to complete full payment of interest and repayment of principal.

ARTICLE 9.

The Loan is hereby secured upon the surplus earnings of the Imperial Railways of North-China (excluding the section of the Hsinmintun-Mukden line to the East of the Liao River), that is to say, that after deducting from the net earnings of that railway the amounts required to meet the payments of interest and repayments of principal due in terms of the Agreement of October 10, 1898 (Kuang Hsü 24th year, 8th moon, 25th day) to the bondholders of the Imperial Chinese Government Loan of that year, then the payment of interest and repayment of principal of the present Loan shall be a first charge upon the said surplus earnings of the Imperial Railways of North-China (ex-

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cluding the section of the Hsinmintun-Mukden line to the East of the Liao River) and no deductions or payments shall be made from the earnings of the said railway other than those required to meet the obligations stated in the Loan Agreement of October 10, 1898 (Kuang Hsü 24th year, 8th moon, 25th day) until an amount sufficient to pay the next half-yearly instalment of interest and principal of the present Loan shall have been placed on deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation as security for the due payment of the same.

ARTICLE 10.

The Corporation is hereby authorized to issue to subscribers to the Loan, bonds for the total amount of the Loan for such amounts as may appear advisable to the Corporation. The form of the bonds shall be settled by the Corporation in consultation with the Yuchuanpu or its duly authorized representative or with the Chinese Minister in London. The bonds shall be engraved in Chinese and English; they shall bear the facsimile of the signature of the Yuchuanpu's duly authorized representative and of his seal of office (in order to dispense with the necessity of his signing them all in person) but the Chinese Minister in London shall, previous to the issue of any bonds, put his seal upon each bond with a facsimile of his signature as a proof that the issue and sale of the bonds are duly authorized by, and binding upon, the Imperial Chinese Government, and the representative of the Corporation in London shall countersign the bonds as agents for the issue of the Loan.

If any of the bonds herein mentioned are lost or destroyed a reissue of any thereof is to be made in the amounts respectively called for by such lost or destroyed bonds but proper proof of the loss or destruction must be given in the usual form to the Corporation and the Chinese Minister in London for examination and record, and the requisite guarantee is to be obtained by the Corporation from the respective claimants concerned, who shall defray all expenses connected with such reissue of bonds lost or destroyed and who under the said guarantee shall undertake to indemnify the Imperial Chinese Government and-or the Corporation for any loss sustained by reason of the issue of bonds in the place of bonds lost or destroyed.

ARTICLE 11.

All bonds and coupons and payments made and received in connexion with the service of this Loan shall be exempt from all Chinese taxes and imposts during the currency of this Loan.

ARTICLE 12.

All details necessary for the prospectus and connected with the payment of the interest and repayment of the principal of this Loan not herein explicitly provided for shall be left to the arrangement of the Corporation in consultation with the Chinese Minister in London. The Corporation is hereby authorized to issue the prospectus of the Loan as soon as possible after the signing of this Agreement and the Imperial Government will instruct the Chinese Minister in London to co-operate with the Corporation in any matters requiring conjoint action and to sign the prospectus of the Loan.

ARTICLE 13.

The Loan shall be issued to the public in one series of bonds, as soon as possible after signature of this Agreement and not later than twelve months from the date thereof. The price to the Imperial Chinese Government shall be 93% of the nominal value of the bonds. Subscriptions will be invited by the Corporation in England and in China both from Chinese and Europeans on equal conditions, preference being given to the application by the Chinese Government provided that such application be made before the issue of the prospectus to the public.

ARTICLE 14.

The proceeds of the Loan shall be paid to the credit of the Yuchuanpu with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in China or London as the case may be. Payments of the Loan proceeds into the credit of this account shall be made in instalments and on dates conforming to the conditions allowed to the subscribers to the Loan. Interest at the rate of four per cent per annum shall be granted on the credit balance of the portion of this account kept in London; and interest on the credit balance of the portion kept in China will be allowed at the Bank's rates for current account or fixed deposits, as the case may be, to be arranged.

The Bank will hold the net proceeds of the Loan with accrued interest to the order of the Yuchuanpu, or its duly authorized representative, who, in ordering payment of any sums exceeding £20,000 shall give notice to the Bank ten days before the day on which they are required. Requisitions on the Loan funds will be drawn in amounts to suit the progress of construction of the Railway by orders on the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, signed by the Yuchuanpu or its duly authorized representative, and accompanied by his certificates or those of the said Board stating the nature and cost of the work to be paid for.

Such amounts as may be required for expenditure in China may be transferred under the instructions of the Yuchuanpu, at their discretion, to Shanghai, the transfers being effected through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the transferred funds shall remain on deposit with that Bank until required for railway purposes.

The Yuchuanpu will cause to be published annually, upon the close of the Railway's financial year, a report in the Chinese and English languages showing the working accounts and traffic receipts of the Railway, which report shall be procurable by the public on application.

ARTICLE 15.

If, during the time of construction the net proceeds of the present Loan with accrued interest should not be sufficient to complete the construction and equipment of the Railway line, the amount of deficiency shall be provided in the first place from such Chinese funds as may be available so as to permit of the uninterrupted continuance of the work of construction, any balance then uncovered being supplemented by a further foreign loan for the amount required, to be issued by the Corporation. The interest and other conditions of such supplementary Loan will be the same as in the present agreement, and the price payable to the Imperial Chinese Government will be the actual rate of its issue to the public less flotation charges of 5½ points retainable by the Corporation, that is to say, £5. 10/- for every £100 bond issued.

If, after completion of the line, there should remain a balance of Loan funds at the credit of the Railway account, such unused balance shall be at the disposal of the Yuchuanpu to be used either for the purpose of paying interest on the Loan or for the equipment of the Railway, or for the construction and equipment of branch lines beneficial to the Railway.

ARTICLE 16.

If, before the publication of the prospectus for the issue of the Loan, any political or financial crisis should take place by which the market and the prices of existing Chinese Government stocks are so affected as to render in the opinion of the Corporation the successful issue of the Loan impossible on the terms herein named, the Corporation shall be granted further extension of time, but not beyond eighteen months from the date of this Agreement, for the performance of their contract. If, within this time limit the Loan shall not have been issued this contract shall become null and void, and any advances made by the Corporation under the provisions of Article 3 shall be repaid by the Chinese Government with accrued interest but without any other compensation or remuneration whatsoever.

ARTICLE 17.

The construction and control of the Railway will be entirely vested in the Imperial Chinese Government. For the work of construction the Yuchuanpu, or its duly appointed Managing Director, will select and appoint a British Chief Engineer, who shall be a professional man of established reputation to be selected either in England or from the staff of one of the existing Chinese Government Railways. The Chief Engineer will be under the orders of the Managing Director, or, in his absence, of his duly authorized representative. In his general conduct he shall pay all due respect to the Managing Director. The terms of the Chief Engineer's agreement will be arranged by the Yuchuanpu or its duly appointed Managing Director.

Whenever appointments are to be made or functions are to be defined of the technical employees on the Railway staff, as well as in the case of their dismissal, the Managing Director, or in his absence, his duly appointed representative, will act in consultation with the Chief Engineer and, in the case of disagreement, the matter will be re-

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ferred to the Yuchuanpu, whose decision shall be final. After completion of construction the Imperial Chinese Government will retain the services of an Engineer-in-Chief who during the period of the Loan shall be a British subject.

ARTICLE 18.

During the construction of the Railway the Corporation will act as its Agents for the purchase of all materials, plant and goods required to be imported from abroad. For all important purchases of such materials, tenders shall be called for by the Managing Director; in the case of all tenders, indents and orders for the importation of goods and materials from abroad the said Agents shall purchase the materials required on the terms most advantageous to the Railway. It is understood that no orders for materials shall be executed or any expenditure incurred without due authorization by the Managing Director.

As remuneration for its services as Agents of the Railway during construction, the Corporation shall receive the sum of £35,000, half of which shall be paid when the construction work is half completed but not later than eighteen (18) months from the date of this agreement, and the other half upon completion of the line. This amount shall be regarded as commutation of all commissions to which the Corporation and its Agents would properly be entitled and of payments for all services rendered in the construction and equipment of the Railway in respect of the present Loan; but in the event of a further Loan being required under the provisions of Article 15 hereinabove, then a further payment of commuted commission, proportionate to the amount of such supplementary Loan and calculated at the same rate as the commutation hereinabove mentioned, shall be made to the Corporation as commutation of its commission for all services in respect of construction.

In return for this commuted commission the Corporation as Agents shall be prepared to superintend the purchase of all foreign materials required for the construction and equipment of the Railway which shall be purchased in the open market at the lowest rate obtainable, it being understood that all such materials shall be of good and satisfactory quality. At equal rates and qualities goods of British manufacture shall be given preference over other goods of foreign origin. The Managing Director shall have the right, while paying the above stipulated commutation of commission to the said Agents, in respect of all purchases of foreign materials, to avail himself of the services of other Agents in China or abroad should he see fit to do so.

Original invoices and inspectors' certificates are to be submitted to the Managing Director; all return commissions and rebates of every description shall be credited to the Railway; and all purchases made by the Agents on behalf of the Railway shall be supported by manufacturers' original invoices and inspectors' certificates.

No commission shall be paid to the Agents except as above provided; but it is understood that the Yuchuanpu or its duly authorized representative shall provide out of Railway funds for the remuneration of Consulting Engineers whenever their services are required for general assistance and advice or for the inspection abroad of materials requiring supervision of technical experts.

With a view to the encouragement of Chinese industries, preference shall be given at equal prices and qualities, over British and other foreign goods, to Chinese goods and materials manufactured in China. No commission will be paid on purchases of such materials and goods.

It is understood and agreed that after the construction of the line is completed, the Corporation will be given the preference for such Agency business during the currency of the Loan for the supply of foreign materials as may be required for the Railway, on terms to be hereafter mutually agreed upon.

ARTICLE 19.

Branch lines in connexion with the Railway mentioned in this Agreement, that may appear profitable or necessary later on, shall be built by the Imperial Chinese Government with funds at their disposal from Chinese sources, and if foreign capital is required, preference will be given to the Corporation.

ARTICLE 20.

By the preliminary agreement dated October 15, 1898 (Kuang Hsü 24th Year, 9th Moon, 1st Day) participation of twenty per cent of the net profits of the Railway had been promised to the Corporation in remuneration for their general responsibility and services. In commutation of this participation in net profits, the Corporation is granted the right to retain £67,500 out of the proceeds of the Loan in instalments and on dates in proportion to, and based on, the terms of subscription to the Loan, as stated in the prospectus. No further payment in respect of commutation of profits will be allowed on any supplementary Loans.

ARTICLE 21.

After payment of interest and repayment of principal of the Loan for any current year, the Yuchuanpu shall deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Shanghai any surplus of the net revenue of the Railway line for that year up to the amount required to pay the following year's instalments of interest on the loan; the rate of interest on the deposit being arranged with the Bank from time to time with due regard to the conditions of the market.

ARTICLE 22.

The Corporation may, subject to all its obligations under this Agreement, transfer or delegate all or any of its rights, powers or discretions thereunder to any British Company, Director or Agent, with power of further transfer and subdelegation, such transfer, subtransfer, delegation or subdelegation, to be subject to the approval of the Yuchuanpu.

ARTICLE 23.

This Agreement is signed under authority of an Imperial Decree of this date which has been officially communicated to the Minister of Great Britain in Peking by the Waiwupu.

ARTICLE 24.

Three sets of this agreement are executed in English and Chinese, two sets to be retained by the Imperial Chinese Government and one by the Corporation; in the event of any doubt arising regarding the interpretation of the contract the English text shall rule.

Signed at Peking by the contracting parties this fourth day of the second month of the thirty-fourth year of the Emperor Kuang Hsü, being the sixth day of March nineteen hundred and eight.

Signed: HU HUI-TE.
LIANG SHIH-YI.
KAO ERH-CH'IEN.
[Seal of Waiwupu].
For the British and Chinese Corporation, Ltd.,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Representative in China.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

From a Correspondent.

Shuichon, Kuangtung, February 29.

In travelling up the North River from Samshui to Yingtak I saw many signs of activity and progress in connexion with this part of the Canton-Hankow railway which I gladly record. A few miles above the famous Filaitsz gorge a number of wooden sheds have been erected, in addition to an engineer's house which stands beside the Taimin temple. A pile driver, jacks and winches lay strewn about and will probably soon be employed in the work of excavating the 900 ft. tunnel which is to be cut there and for which, I hear, the contract has already been let. In the earlier stages of the line, the chief-engineer, Mr. Wong, let out the contracts in small sections, sometimes as little as 160 feet being leased to one contractor, but now wiser counsels prevail.

The line, which is a single one, is open for thirteen miles above Canton, while for fifty miles more the ground has been cleared, the track fixed and the grade measured, showing how much cutting and bridging have to be done by the contractors. The work is being pushed on with surprising speed and as soon as the engineer's task is completed, estimates are being obtained and contracts signed.

The country being surveyed at present consists of a series of low hills which slope right into the river. At first, with a view to economy, the track was fixed close to the water, but this "penny-wise, pound-foolish" method has been avoided and the line placed higher up the slope, bringing the railway bank beyond the reach of the highest floods.

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The second Canadian engineer we came across to-day, informed us that he was covering half-a-mile per diem in his work of surveying and determining the track. This would bring the surveyors to Yingtak in about two months, but construction must necessarily be slow for most of the rock is granite. About the mouth of the Lienchow river another 900 ft. tunnel has to be bored through the "Blind Boy" pass. This may prove less difficult, for limestone appeared to be the prevalent rock as we walked through the pass along the tow-path.

The work of actual construction is now in full swing sixty miles overland from Canton, so that it seems as if the stormy meetings so frequently reported last year in connexion with this railway have at last given place to a year of quiet unobtrusive toil.

THE SHANTUNG RAILWAY.

The following particulars of the Shantung Railway are taken from the *Deutsche Bauzeitung* (Berlin):—

The Shantung Railway, completed in 1904, is about 245 miles long, running between Tsingtao and Tsinanfu, the capital of the province of Shantung, with a branch line of twenty-four miles to the Poschan coalfields. The longitudinal section shows that the main line is made up of forty-two per cent level, twenty-nine per cent rise, and twenty-nine per cent fall, with a maximum grade of six per cent. The permanent way has been constructed to sustain ordinary traffic at a speed not exceeding 37.5 miles per hour. The article contains detailed accounts of the survey, as well as full particulars with regard to the cost of land, labour, transport and materials. The survey covered an area of a strip of land varying in breadth between 500 and 2,000 yards, and cost about £36 per mile, being completed at the rate of ten miles per month. The land was expropriated in accordance with Chinese law, 1s. 1d. being paid per square yard, with a surcharge of eight per cent for land in crop and near the townships. The earthwork was sublet in contracts of six miles in length, and was paid for at schedule prices, 1s. 4d. per cubic yard for ordinary earthwork, and 10d. per cubic yard for rock. All bridges and culverts were standardized, as well as the wooden and steel scaffoldings used for erection.

The railway was five years in construction and cost:—

	£
Land	89,700
Earthwork	148,000
Level crossings and fencings	2,700
Bridges and culverts	728,000
Permanent way	759,000
Signals, blockhouses, etc.	13,200
Stations	106,000
Repairing-shops, etc.	85,000
Materials (coals, etc.)	310,000
Administrative expenses	203,000
Interest on capital, etc.	200,000
	£2,644,600

or, including interest on capital, about £9,200 per mile. The gross receipts of the railway in 1905 were about £680 per mile, of which two-thirds were derived from goods-traffic. The working expenses for the same year were £265 per mile.

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THE TIBETAN MARCHES.

By J. H. Edgar.

(*Continued.*)

September 20. We left Hsiangcheng early and wended our way south down the Lamaya river to the border of Hsiahsiangcheng, a distance of thirty li. After crossing to the left bank and passing over a wonderful fertile stretch the road turned east up a deep ravine. Hsiahsiangcheng is most ingeniously irrigated, the water being led round the hills in all directions with the result that the pretty fields are just teeming with rich crops. The homesteads in this region were not burned, but lamaseries and their inmates have shared the fate of those in other places. Although the area of Hsiahsiangcheng is probably much less than the upper portions the population is much more numerous. The Yünnan border (probably the quasi-independent region of Mgilo) is only a day's journey distant.

Chongtien four days to the south, an important Mantsi centre, is thus described in the Guide Book to Tibet—: "The journey from Batang to Changtienting is 1,000 li, occupying eighteen days. The official controlling this centre has a district 300 li (across). The local patois is not Tibetan, but the religion is the lamaism of that country, and a temple in the vicinity has 2,000 lamas. A great plain extending from the city is literally packed with people. Likiangfu six days from Chongtien was formerly the centre of six confederacies known in ancient times as Motsichao. In the reign of Hongu of the Ming dynasty the chief Atehshuaichong gave allegiance to China, and was made a perpetual Prefect of the Empire and given the name of Muh by Imperial command. In the first year of Nong Cheng the chief submitted to the Manchus and was made a native ruler with jurisdiction over the Ningbarbarvans (Chui) within the borders, viz., Motsi, Lili, Lolo, Kutsung, Hsifan, Pachu, Tsimao and the Chiui and Nui dwelling on the Salwin basin. Beyond the city is a famous snow mountain which Meng of the Nanchao confederacy arbitrarily proclaimed to be the "Northern Hell." The temple is still in existence.

To-day, about twenty li below Hsiangcheng a Chinese was seen fishing and we, mistaking him for a starving immigrant, allowed our hearts to go out to him promptly. Miner suggested that he might have fish for sale and partly in pity, and partly because he liked fish gave 100 cash for a very insignificant creature. Later we found the man was a soldier on furlough, but a lately married "wife" would not allow him "home leave." The lady in question owns a flour mill and can well afford to keep a husband, so with his monthly remittance from the Government and the proceeds of her mill the pair according to Chinese report live in almost official luxury.

September 21. Yesterday we passed the last village on the Hsiangcheng side, Sengtui, by mistake, but fortunately an old woman made room for our company in her tents. Despite the incessant roaring of the adjacent mountain torrent we had a good night until about 3.30 a.m. when our ulag drivers in looking up their animals somehow gave the impression of robbers. The soldiers turned out with their rifles accompanied by the writer unarmed, but discovering the cause of our alarm returned to bed after having scared the wits out of an inoffensive Hsiangcheng lama and his industrious lay brother. The distance between Sengtui, twenty li below the nomad's tent, and our present resting-place Mora is 140 li; but there is no settled population. Just about ten li above our resting-place last night was a hot spring and higher up still a rough gorge where the Chinese in the late war fought with ambushed Mantsi for three weary days. The road, as a rule good and with an easy ascent, passed for many li through thick forests of oak, fir and larch, but when almost twenty li below the summit of the Mora pass the grass lands of the high altitudes with the tents and flocks of the nomads were in evidence. The place known as Tarongo is evidently of some importance and would probably be the most likely place where a party travelling more leisurely than we would rest.

We reached the highest point of the doubled crested Mora about 1.30 p.m., and while waiting for our ulag were pelted by chilly snow showers, and were most surprised to find that the boiling point was only 182.6 F. Temperature 51 F. The descent from Mora pass to a village of the same name (about fifty li) was gradual and the road good. About 5 p.m. we struck a small river flowing south on the right bank of which was a half-built deserted lamasery, and tents and flocks of numerous nomads on the left bank opposite. We were very much exhausted and dreaded darkness, but fortunately after about fifteen li of good road we arrived in Mora, a pretty village of 800 inhabitants in the fields of which were luxuriant crops of barley and turnips. On a high hill overlooking the village is a picturesque lamasery, but the lamas as in other places have been turned out. The altitude of Mora is slightly higher than Litang, the boiling point being just 188 F.

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Roads to Taopa and Kongkalin, an important district to the south bifurcate here.

September 22. We left Mora early with the object of reaching Taopa a hundred li distant. We found the above district consisting of four distinct villages with a total population of sixty families. The crops which were just being harvested would yield admirably, although the altitude is too high to allow more than one annually. The people are alleged to be respectful and peaceable. The women do not plait or dress the hair, but allow it to hang about their shoulders in luxuriant disorder. The faces of the men and women are as a rule noticeably unlike their Hsiangcheng neighbours, but it is perhaps their dwellings which present the strongest contrast. Those of Hsiangcheng are built of the tenacious clay and limestone gravel, but in Mora we find every house built of blocks of carefully squared stone, which are cemented together with the most scrupulous care. The effect produced quite startles one and it is hard to credit the fact that this is really Tibet uninfluenced by China or the West. This impression of foreign influence is increased when one continually sees gabled roofs formed of fine regular slabs of slate. About twenty li below Upper Mora the river of the same name is joined by the Hlamo, a stream of the same volume, and ten li further down both enter the Dorichu, the course and volume of which must be described by later explorers. Turning abruptly north up the Hlamo river, a pretty settlement of the same name is passed, the altitude and population of which is much the same as Mora. This with the Kongkalin district, one day distant, would give a population of at least 500 families. After leaving the Hlamo settlement we travelled up a green valley by an easy ascent for forty li, and then following our Northern bifurcation for another thirty li finally reached the summit of the Hlamolong pass. Below we had been twice spattered with light showers, but here a drenching downpour set in. To light a fire and boil my hypsometer can was quite a test of nerve and devotion ; my fractured rib was very painful and I suspected pleurisy as well and it was only after being half-frozen with cold and asphyxiated with smoke that the water was induced to boil at 184 with the thermometer only 38 F. The unwelcome downpour continued to drench us as we hurried down an excellent road to the settlement of Upper Taopa which nestled in one of the sequestered nooks of an enormous plain of the same name. This first glimpse of Taopa shows an enormous plain guarded in front by a chain of high mountains. In every direction small inlets jut into the hillsides, and the nomads taking advantage of their richer soil and sheltered positions have reared substantial homesteads and annually sow their crops of wheat, barley and turnips. The upper settlement twenty li before the Hlamo pass is much lower than Litang, the water boiling at 188.4 F. The people notwithstanding their determined attitude against the Chinese in the late war are now quite friendly and have given us excellent quarters in the Headman's private lamasery. Taopa comes under the Hsiangcheng administration the whole population of which is 3,120 families, distributed as follows : Hsiang 1,600 ; Kongkalin 600, Mora and Hlamo 1,120 and Taopa 800.

September 23. We are passing the night at To lamasery (To Gömbo), now the head quarters of a Chinese garrison, but formerly the home of five or six hundred lamas, one of which has been retained as caretaker, the others having been sent home to their friends. The lamasery is picturesquely situated ten li beyond the plain just below a pretty oak forest. The roofs of the buildings, following a local usage, are gabled ; the covering being fine slabs of slate similar to those in use at Mora. The plain of Taopa is a great irregular mass of land, not unlike an enormous root of ginger, More extensive and more irregular at the upper end it narrows as it goes South. About half way down is a prominent hill divided from the mountains by a narrow strait, through which both the rivers and road pass. At the Southern extremity a long narrow valley joins the Upper plain and forms the HsiaTaopa Settlement (B. P. 189.6F.), which some distance down is merged into a narrow gorge through which the waters of the many Taopa streams flow unitedly towards the mysterious Huang Lama's region, where some think it joins the Litang river.

September 24. We left the Taopa lamasery (B. P. 187.2F.) after breakfast and went back again to the Tochu, the left bank of which we followed East to a large village named Ratsa. At this place we crossed to the right bank, and after twenty li of indifferent road arrived at a large Settlement above a fertile plain named Goa. All the way from Taopa the population has been numerous and the cultivation extensive. Below Ratsa is a small Settlement named Ongni, one of the fine houses of which is in ruins. The following explanation is given of this exception : the head of the family was the father-in-law of the quondam chief of Litang, who was known to have been hiding in the premises. A detachment of soldiers sent to arrest him failed in their object and in sheer disappointment burnt the homestead. At Goa (B. P. 190.4 F.) is a fine sample of the Tibetan skill in bridge making. It consists of eight spans, the bases of which are made of logs of wood—log cabin plan—filled with gravel and rocks and protected from uncertain and vagrant débris by triangular buffers of the same pattern. The superstructures spanning the intervening spaces are on the cantilever principle. After dinner at Goa we proceeded up the mountain on the left bank through oak jungle to Mengkola (B. P. 187.4 F.) and then leisurely skirting forests of pine on the mountain side arrived at the Settlement of Shaemo, where richly burdened fields showed that we were well within the altitudes of cultivation. The population of Shaemo may be 100 families, and is controlled by a minor hereditary official. Although we had yet to traverse thirty li before reaching Napo (phs. Hlapo) advice from our escort, symptoms of pleurisy, and sinister clouds were all ignored and our caravan pushing on N. E. in about an hour's time reached the summit of the Shaemo pass (B. P. 187 F.), but another ten li of wending through forest and jungle was necessary before we commenced our descent to the valley of Napo. The view of this rugged country to the South as seen from the plateaux above Napo was simply appalling, and it was only the patches of cultivation showing out from the black haze of the uncouth gorges that forced us to believe that man even here had a resting place. The descent to Napo was steep and serpentine, but although night was fast falling we were well down and unpleasant surprises were the last thing thought of But it may be questioned if ever an outlook changed so suddenly. Without warning it commenced to rain and with the rain came darkness. We soon found that both difficulties and distances had been miscalculated. It was so dark that the pack of animals in front could scarcely be followed, and all the time the cold uncompromising thunderstorm was drenching us to the skin. My fractured rib and inflamed lung made riding quite out of the question, and my shoes giving out demanded that I should flounder along in my socks. The road was lost repeatedly, and it is yet a mystery that some of our many falls were not serious. Among other incidents, Miner's horse bolted and threw him in the mire, but as he was already wet to the skin the accident added little to his discomfort. More than once I had given up all hope of getting under cover, but somehow after what seemed ages our party tired, hungry, and drenched reached the Settlement and by many ingenious methods got something to eat and a comparatively dry bed. The journey from To Gombo to Napo is about twelve hours' travelling or 120 li, sixty li East to Goa and sixty more N.E. to the Napo Settlement. At this village directly under Litang is a Tibetan official known as Peisi (Cp. Beg or Peh—100) who controls about a hundred families (Ch. Tu Peh, ruler of 100).

September 25, We left Napo early and travelling with scarcely any delay in a Northerly direction reached Teho before dusk. After leaving the valley of Napo we travelled for hours over a magnificent grazing ground fringed with pine, larch and oak forests. The tents, stone huts and countless animals of the nomads proclaim its present status, but the remains of houses, irrigation drains, and abandoned fields hint at other possibilities if necessary. About sixty li beyond Napo we left the plateaux and turning up a pretty valley, by an easy ascent, reached the summit of a pass, but a small dip, then a deeper one, and finally a tedious fifteen li up a gentle slope were traversed before we stood on the real summit of the Chahchunla, a fine pass which divides the Upper Li and Taopa water sheds. With considerable difficulty we boiled

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our hypsometer can at 134.2 F. and then hurriedly passed down first over rich grasslands and later through a magnificent pine forest to the ill-built Settlement of Teho, forty li from the summit. About twenty li from Teho are gold diggers' camps, who with the nomads of Chahchuh are the only inhabitants between the two Settlements. The population of Teho is about fifty families, who are controlled by a Pei Si.

September 26.—We left Teho about 8.30 and went N. W. up a ravine with a gradual ascent towards the summit of the Topo pass. Although clumps of pine, oak, and other mountain trees were everywhere in evidence twenty or thirty families of nomads with countless flocks and herds find the small plains and grassy their only, but sufficient, means of subsistence. Near the summit of the Topo pass a furious thunderstorm assailed us and the caravan was treated to a fusillade of cold sleet for more than an hour. A broken rib, high fever, and pleurisy made any form of progression painful, but the half starved "ulag" seriously compromised an already trying situation by lying down in a bog when I had, perforce, to walk where walking would at any time have been difficult. On the summit of the pass it was impossible to make a fire, so with the thunder booming and the lightning flashing we most reluctantly proceded down the mountain. But when about 500 feet below the summit, the storm having cleared, a fire was kindled with much difficulty and the water in the hypsometer can boiled at a temperature of 186 F. A descent of about thirty li brought us to the head of another great plain, the name of which sounded to me like Shompa, but which Miner had written Tsampa. The Settlements, lamaseries, and cultivation are mainly confined to the right bank of the stream; the centre of the plain as is usual being untouched. The population of Shompa, probably an old lake bottom on the whole, 600 feet lower than Litang, may be estimated at 100 families, but its real importance is derived from the fact that large numbers of nomads centre in the vicinity. Small straggling forests exist here and there on the hills overlooking the plain, but fuel must be rather an expensive item during the severe winters which obtain on this bleak and unprotected plateau. The houses of Teho and Shompa, carelessly built of mud, granite and sandstone compare most unfavouraly with the fine substantial mansions of Mora and Taopa. In the former two places nothing is seen of the complicated nets of Hsiang Cheng on the picturesque *deshabille* of Taopa, but one's æsthetic taste is again offended by the multitudinous plaits and ungainly frontal lock of Litang.

September 27. Although many of my blankets were wet, the evening bleak and cheerless, we passed a good night. Unfortunately my chest was very painful and the evening fever more pronounced, a circumstance which impelled Miner to reach Litang in one day. The first stage of the journey, thirty li, took us to Shampachiao, a Settlement on the Lichu (B. P. 190 F.). The ride, notwithstanding my indisposition, was very pleasant. Just above the bridge over the Shompa stream is a striking ruin, said to be the remains of a ruined lamasery. Somewhere in the vicinity is also to be seen the ruins of a castle which belonged at one time to the chief of Litang. These ruins are another reminder that China's recent conquests in the Marches is but history repeating itself. Crossing the Lichu the road follows the left bank of that river for twenty li and then turns North up a pretty cultivated valley to T'sosang. Before leaving the Lichiu we had a glimpse of an important Settlement known as Molashi. The above district, one and two days from Teho and Litang respectively, although only producing one crop annually can hardly as a rule exceed 11,000 feet. As the population in conjunction with Shompa and T'so-sang will number at least 500 families it might become a useful outstation from Litang suitable for winter residence.

After dinner we set out for Litang, still sixty li distant. The road went up a beautiful valley with an excellent road towards the summit of a low pass. All went well until about fifteen li from the top when we were treated to a thunderstorm of hail so sharp and furious that for the space of an hour it was impossible to move. Slightly above the summit of the pass the Drakala (B. P. 187.4 F.) is a small forlorn looking lamasery picturesquely situated at the foot of a romantic forest-tipped limestone cliff. I had much pain and some fever. but Miner with the town and lamasery in view was disclined to spend another night away from our rendezvous, so without more ado we rode down the two or three hundred feet to the commencement of the Litang. While daylight lasted we journeyed along wearily enough, but when distant still fifteen li from Litang an Egyptain darkness seemed to roll over the dark plain. A biting snow storm came on also and as our hardy animals floundered along it seemed that either broken limbs or frost bite was inevitable. It seemed ages, but at last, about 10 p.m., without serious accident Litang was reached and my journey was over. Brandy, dry firewood, borrowed furs, and letters—the first for nearly three months—after a time gave me a renewed interest in life; but it may be questioned if a colder or more uncanny ride was ever demanded of a man sick with pleurisy and the effects of an unmerciful kicking.

THE SPIRIT OF JAPAN.

The "New York Independent" of February 13 published the following comments and translations of poems by the Emperor of Japan and Baron Tashasaki the Court poet.

BY THE EMPEROR.

1. Utsuwa ni wa
Shitagai nagara,
Iwao wo mo
Tosu wa mizu wo
Chikara narikeri.

Water, so soft that it will take the shape
Of goblet, bowl, or cup, to suit the taste
Of every hand that pours it; yet, withal,
Mighty to percolate the close-grained Rock
That makes the frame-work of the Eternal Hills.

2. Hitori tatsu
Mi to narishi ko wo
Osanashi to
Omou ya oya no
Kokoro naru ran.

Such is a father's heart, that though his son
Grow to man's years and learn to stand alone:
Yet in his eyes, he still remains a boy.

3. Yori sowamu
Hima wa naku to mo,
Fuzakaye no
Ne ni wa chiri wo
Suedzu mo aranan.

No time have I to turn my desk,
And, hand in lap, to take my ease and read;
Yet is my table-top kept free of dust.

4. Yasuku shite
Nashi e gataki wo
Yo no naka no
Hito no hito taru
Okonai ni shite.

How smooth it seems,
The way that man, as man should daily tread;
But the actual walking on 't—aye, there's the rub!

5. Amatari ni
Kubamishi noki no
Ishi mite mo
Kataki waza tote
Omoi sute me ya?

See, how the tiny raindrops from the eaves
Hollow the stones beneath, with constant drip,
Then why should we abandon well-formed plans,
Simply, forsooth, because we find them hard?

6. Omou koto
Omou ga mama ni
Nareri tote
Mi wo tsutsushiman
Koto wo wasuru na.

When all things go as thou wouldst have them go,
And Fortune smiles upon thee, then beware,
Lest happy days make thee forget thyself.

7. Shidzugaya no
Nokiba ni takaku
Tsumi ageshi
Nii-wara shiroku
Shimo furi ni keri.

The farmer's house new thatched, with clean rice straw
Heaped thick, defies the cold; but envious frosts
Have covered all the eaves with glistening rime.

BY BARON TAKASAKI.

1. Shirasaya wo
Harai mo ayezu
Kimo wo madzu
Samukarashimuru,
Aki no shimo kana.

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Draw but the sword from its white wooden sheath,
And, straight, cold thrills course gladly through the frame
Of him who draws and flashes it aloft.
Ah! Autumn-frosted* blade of old Japan.

2. Naka-naka ni
Kaze ni sumawasu
Nai yo take no
Yowaki wa tsuyoki
Kokoro narikeri.

The weak bamboo, no strength it has to stand
And wrestle with the onslaughts of the wind,
But pliant bows its head before the gale.
Its very pliancy doth show its strength.

3. Nishi higashi
Hedataru kuni wo
Irehimo no
Onaji kokoro ni
Musubi katamenu.

A lover's knot, binding the earliest East
With its far distant sister in the West.†

The poems by the Emperor of Japan and the Court poet which we publish in this issue have a double interest. They are good representatives of a unique form of art, as curious and, perhaps, as instructive to us as Japanese painting; they are also of importance for what they reveal of the inner feeling of the people whose motives and intentions are now exciting the curiosity of the world. The poet in Japan is not "an idle singer of an empty day." It is expected of a leader of men that he should excel in poetry as in other things, just as a Viking chief, who could not give rhythmical expression to his grief or passion, was held to be lacking in one of the elements of greatness. It is, therefore, regarded as natural that General Nogi should have written some of the greatest poems of the language while engaged in the siege of Port Arthur, and that his Imperial Highness should encourage his soldiers in Manchuria and arouse the spirit of his people at home by his poetry.

The translation and interpretation of Japanese poetry is especially difficult because of its extreme compactness of structure and simplicity of wording. Their ideal of art is to convey the intent by the simplest possible means; a few brush strokes make a picture and a single simile a poem. Their poetry and painting are, therefore, more like our music in throwing upon those who look or listen the burden of interpreting and making them of value to themselves. They do not tell a story; they serve merely as stimuli to the imagination. In form the poetry of Japan is as rigid and conventional as its life and manners. These poems we have here are all in the uta or classic stanza of thirty-one syllables arranged 5.7-5.7.7. In translating into English these necessarily have to be expanded, which destroys their effectiveness and yet does not convey the full meaning suggested to the Japanese mind by their traditional symbols. Some further hints as to their meaning may, therefore, be welcomed by the reader, though as we have said, one who attempts to expand and elucidate the message of a Japanese poem does so at his own risk, for the author may repudiate and any other reader may contest his interpretation.

In the first poem the picture which the Emperor expects to flash before the reader's eyes is that of a rock-bound coast. In the perpetual conflict between the waves and the rocks, which shall finally conquer? Of the two elements the water conforms, the stone resists; the one is yielding and courteous, but persistent, the other arrogant and stubborn. Yet shall the water pierce the ageless rock, such is its power. Can anything better represent the aim and method of the Japanese who are now engaged in "percolating" Manchuria and Korea and with great difficulty are prevented from percolating America? In the fifth stanza much the same simile is used with a slightly different implication—the pertinacity with which Japan carries out a plan, as for example, when checkmated in 1895 by the three European Powers and driven from Korea only to return in greater force ten years later. In his third stanza Baron Takasaki uses the pliant bamboo waving in the wind as the emblem of Japan. It bends, but it returns. Its apparent weakness is its real strength.

The Emperor's poems are spoken to his people as a father to his children; the father who still would guide his growing son. But Japan has come to manhood so swiftly since its release from the swaddling cloths of feudalism that it is no wonder if elder nations are inclined to regard it as a child. The Japanese, since 1868, the era of enlightenment, have thatched their old farmhouse with "clean rice straw," sufficient to defend it against the darts of winter. Whether the ice which bristles along the eaves refers to Japan's armament must be left to the intuition of the reader. For the rest, the Emperor in the same paternal spirit warns his people that it is difficult to walk in the strait and narrow path of duty, that they must keep the desk-top clean for work at any time and that they must not forget their future duties in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity. Baron Takasaki, as becomes a laureate, celebrates the alliance with England which means so much for his country and expresses the warlike enthusiasm of Japan by its ancient symbol, the samurai swords. In how far these poems have special reference to pending questions and forthcoming events we have no means of determining, but they have in any case a timely interest as the expression of the spirit of modern Japan in its highest aspirations and deepest resolutions.

*Aki no shimo, "the Autumn frost," is a poetical expression for the Japanese sword, which is as sharp and as fragile as the ice on an autumn morning.

†This poem was composed on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese alliance at the request of the Crown Prince.

SAGHALIEN.

Most discouraging accounts of the result of agricultural experiments in Saghalien are published by the "Asahi Shimbun." It appears that the local authorities, seeing that the Russians had left houses, implements and cattle, believed that a good opportunity offered for farmers settling in the island, and accordingly this kind of enterprise was officially encouraged. It would appear, however, either that the crops put in were not suitable or that the place does not really lend itself to agricultural effort. Virtually no harvests were reaped last autumn, and the immigrants found themselves confronted by the approach of winter without any provision whatever of food. The authorities were obliged to step in, and for a time means of relief were furnished by giving the people employment upon Government works, but when the winter deepened so that the ice and snow forbade outdoor labour, nothing could be done except to supply provisions at nominal prices from the military stores. In these circumstances immigration has been suspended, and Governor Kususe is quoted as saying that it would be necessary to determine by experiment the proper lines of farming before sanctioning any new settlement of agriculturists.—"The Japan Daily Mail."

SETTLEMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

We have received from Mr. R. B. Levien, Commercial Agent for the State of Victoria, a supplement to the "Australasian," containing a large number of excellent illustrations and articles showing the opportunities offered to the public under the new Closer Settlement Act. Mr. Levien has a large supply of these supplements available on application and is prepared to give all information required.

As the Australian Government has now taken in hand the matter of immigration and is disposed to assist intending settlers in a reasonable manner, there is no doubt that advantage will be taken of the favourable terms offered. Australian Governments of the past have appeared very indifferent to the subject of settlement. In the early pioneering days acreage was not a matter calling for strict supervision, and where desirable Settlers were concerned the areas of holdings were practically unrestricted. Land was frequently given to Missions and individuals in great government grants. The largest tracts of country, however, were taken as improvement and pre-emptive leases, at a nominal rental, for from twenty to fifty years, sometimes on perpetual leasehold. In this connexion the early Governments, while anxious to comply with the applications of the limited population then but fringing the coast of the great island continent, acted in a manner that has often been condemned, but is now seen to have been in the best interests of later generations.

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The government grants to private persons were alienated from the Crown lands, but not so the millions of acres of leasehold, for the Government possessed the right of resumption. In the interior districts, it was not unusual for a squatter to hold a run of 200,000 acres and even in the rich coastal districts stations usually comprised tens of thousands of acres. All that the Government required in those days was that the land should be reclaimed from the myriads of wild animals that fed upon the succulent native grasses. Fencing was the first essential towards this object; consequently we find that twenty years ago all the best pastoral country in the four oldest colonies had been taken up. Then as some of the shortest leases matured and reverted to the Government fresh leases were refused and a process of balloting was instituted to decide between large numbers of applicants. Land of that kind, in addition to being the most attractive holdings in the respective districts, having been used as pastures for so long, was much more valuable than virgin country. Meanwhile land regulations had experienced many revisions and these old runs were invariably cut up by Government surveyors into blocks of reasonable size, and as "special areas" were sold on "conditional purchase" plans, varying in different Colonies, but all at higher prices than ordinary "selections." Still the demand for good land exceeded the supply. There was plenty of scope yet in the central districts, but that country was best adapted to large holdings, which gave a squatter an opportunity of reserving ample supplies of grass and water for times of drought. The closer settlement of these so-called drought-stricken districts is a matter with which the Government is not yet prepared to deal. There are millions of acres still available for that purpose in the coastal districts, where water is abundant and rainfall regular; and it is this class of country that is now being offered on very favourable terms for settlement. The States have all begun to realize that a dog-in-the-manger policy is inimical to progress and may merge in the future into a real national danger. We find, therefore, that special Acts are being passed in all the States and to meet the increasing demand for land the State Governments have made extensive resumptions of the squatters' fat leases, sufficient to meet all requirements for some years.

Life in Australia offers many attractions. The climate, though very hot in some parts, is dry and pleasant; diseases of all kinds are exceptionally rare—a fact attributed by some authorities to the heavy forests of eucalypti that are found all over Australia. Many enjoyments that elsewhere are expensive luxuries are available there without cost, in very attractive forms. The chief delight of life in Australia, however, is neither the freedom from restraint that is its most characteristic feature; the community's wholesome indulgence in sport and entertainments of every kind; the splendid horses that may be had for a song; the great variety of hunting that is usually available almost at one's door; the many temptations to an angler; the rowing and sailing, nor the rougher and sterner delights of prospecting and camping for a season in the mountains or back country when the inclination is felt; but the subtle influence of intimate association with nature which pervades the whole life of the settler. The bush possesses thousands of varieties of wild flowers and ferns and hundreds of orchids, that scent the sleeper's first awakening breath. The forests teem with feathered songsters whose early notes are the first conscious sounds one hears at dawn. Later in the day, when the hot sun has sent the birds beneath the leafy shelters and the fauna's perfume has risen into the air, myriads of butterflies and bright-winged insects are busy earning their daily fare, and as mankind rests drowsily beneath shady verandahs the continual and lazy hum of bees tempts one to sleep. Sheep, horses and cattle are then gathered in little groups under clusters of trees reserved in the paddocks from forests that have been cleared. away; but in a few hours' time all are active again, and until night falls there is work to do. The curlew, the opossum and their friends then appear. And so it is both day and night. Even the elements demand careful attention and in studying for practical purposes the vagaries of wind and rain one is brought into close touch with nature and the intimacy restores or increases the primitive joy of living.

RUSSIAN TURKESTAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

St. Petersburg, February 1.

The large number of Englishmen who regard Russians as second only to themselves in colonizing ability and who consider Turkestan in particular as so fully russified that it is almost a a menace to India, will be agreeably surprised to learn from the "Novoe Vremya" of January 25 that Russia's success in Turkestan looks greater than it really is. It is the Tashkent correspondent of the "Vremya" who writes to this effect, and his letter leaves us in doubt as to whether Russia was really wise in annexing Turkestan. That it was on the whole good for the people of Turkestan I can readily believe, for Russia has given them security of life and property, railways and a certain amount of education and civilization. The doubtful question is how far this beautiful philanthropy on his part has benefited the poor Russian mujik, who has had to pay dearly for the glory of possessing this conquered country, while compelled to live mostly on black bread. In 1884 when Turkestan's situation was being considered, Count D. Tolstoi, the then Minister of the Interior, wrote to the Minister of War complaining that Turkestan was a burden on the imperial exchequer, and that in the course of nineteen years it had cost about 100,000,000 roubles. As time went on, this state of things did not get better and, fifteen years later, when introducing in the Council of Empire a Bill for changing some articles in the law under which Turkestan was governed, Count Witte could only repeat the words of Count Tolstoi. According to Count Witte "the budget of Turkestan shows a yearly deficit, amounting during the last few years to from two to four million roubles. From 1869 to 1886...the expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rls. 100,856,465, and for the years intervening between 1887 and 1896 this sum had increased by Rls. 31,224,108 so that in 1897 the deficit amounted to Rls. 132,080,573.

The five districts of Turkestan contain about 155,000,000 *desyatin* of land (one *desyatin*=2.70 acres) with a population of 5,300,000. In one of these districts, Somiryetch, Russians form 15 per cent of the whole population; in Syr-Daria the percentage of the Russian inhabitants falls to 3½; and, in the remaining three provinces, the Russian colonists form from 1.5 per cent to 0.4 per cent of the entire population. In all the five provinces of Central Asia, there are only 250,000 Russians. "Such," exclaims the "Novoe Vremya's" correspondent mournfully, "such are the results of our rule on this distant frontier!"

At the present moment Turkestan is still in Russia's debt to the extent of over Rls. 160,000,000 not counting what is spent on the army of occupation or the enormous amount of capital sunk in the construction of railways there.

According to the authority from whom I quote, the Russian colonist in Turkestan is not an ideal colonist, in fact he is more squatter than colonist. In all Turkestan at the present moment there are 120 Russian villages with a population of 100,000 who own 400,000 *desyatin* of land. This land they cultivate in the most wasteful manner. They sow wheat or other crops on a particular part of their land until the soil is exhausted, then they move to new land and sow wheat, etc., there. The Tashkent correspondent says that "the Russian villagers in Turkestan live and thrive on a plundering and wasteful exploitation of Kirghiz lands which they have rented." The correspondent concludes by insisting that the Russian be made to cultivate the land properly, and then he asks for more Russian settlers.

It is doubtful, however, whether Central Asia ever becomes Russian in the sense that Novgorod is Russian, for the Muscovite is seldom good at absorbing subject races. In Finland, for example, at a distance of three hours from the Russian capital one finds oneself among a people who know as little of the Russian language as they do of ancient Greek, and the Baltic Provinces, Poland and the Caucasus, are in the same condition. The inhabitants of Central Asia are now becoming educated, up-to-date and fond of politics. The educated ones are rabid revolutionists almost to a man and have revolutionary papers in their own langu-

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ages, or had, until the papers in question were suppressed. Their deputies in the Duma are always on the extreme Left, which was the reason why the representation of Central Asia was greatly curtailed by the new election law of July last. Most singular of all, they have a strange knack of making their Russian fellow-subjects as revolutionary as themselves (or perhaps it would be most just to say that the revolutionary Russian emigrant corrupts the Asiatic). Unlike the Briton who, owing to religious and racial causes, will no more mix with the Hindoo or the Singhalese than oil will mix with water, the Russian workman sinks entirely to the level of the Sart or the Turcoman or at least meets with him on equal terms and very gladly assists him in any enterprise he may undertake against the Imperial Government. Even the Russian Generals in Turkestan are not beyond the reach of infection. On the Left in the Second Duma sat a General who had served many years in Central Asia and knew several of the native languages. Another General—General Subbotitch, who was Governor of Turkestan in 1905, was accused of having shown such sympathy with the revolutionists in that troubled year that he was recalled and has since been discharged from the army.

In short, the Russian population of Central Asia is seething with revolution, and Turkestan stands a good chance of becoming another Caucasus—a land of eternal turmoil. If India is wise she would be in no hurry to form a railway connexion with such a land.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

It is significant of the hold that the P. & O. boats retain on the affections of the travelling public, that, as often as the interests of the Far East are studied by the Company to the extent of offering residents in China a through boat to Europe, a large number readily avail themselves of the innovation. Last year the Moldavia inaugurated this service and to-day the Marmora leaves with an exceptionally long list of passengers. Some are, unfortunately, saying a last farewell to China, others are merely making the usual summer holiday. Among the former will be found Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Scott, and Mrs. Crawford Kerr; among the latter Lady Souter, Miss Souter and Mr. F. Souter; Mrs. ampbell, Miss Campbell, Miss B. Campbell; Bishop Scott, Lady Lugard, (who returns to Hongkong after a brief stay in Shanghai), Mrs. A. W. Burkill, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Potts, Mrs. Harker Taylor, Miss Hunter and Mr. Alex. Ross. Shanghai has lost another old resident also in the person of Mr. S. R. Gale, who with Mrs. Gale is returning to England after an absence of 42 years. Mr. Gale came first to Shanghai in 1860.

MR. AND MRS. J, L. SCOTT.

In the person of Mr. J. L. Scott Shanghai loses an old and respected resident, who has taken a prominent part in local affairs for many years. Mr. Scott first came out to Shanghai in 1870, and in his earlier days was an enthusiastic sportsmen. He was the crack bowler of the Cricket Club during the first ten years of his stay, and also played consistently in the yearly tennis matches between the Racquet Club and the Country Club, as a representative of the former. He was secretary to both these clubs for some time, and also undertook the duties of secretary to the "Fireflies," who gave the first dances at the Country Club. For many years Mr. Scott took a prominent part in the A. D. C. He ran the musical part of their burlesques and of the first three operettas, and the casts of "Trial by Jury," "Cox and Box" and "H. M. S. Pinafore" were drilled and conducted by him. For several years, too, he managed the Shanghai Glee Club. His musical abilities were furthur displayed on the organ, which he frequently played at the week-day services in the Cathedral during these early years. Mr. Scott was a keen shot—few were more devoted to up-country trips—and an ardent horticulturist; with the able co-operation of Mr. W. V. Drummond he was responsible for the first Flower Show, while his interest in and wide knowledge of astronomy are too familiar to call for reference. His connexion with the Cathedral extended over many years; he was several times Trustee and Treasurer, His great interest in philanthropic work was further shown by his connexion with the Shantung Road Hospital of which he was a Trustee for many years. He was also on the finance committee of the C.M.S. and audited their accounts for a long time. For five years he sat on the Municipal Council, one year as Vice-Chairman, and four years as Chairman. During the time he was in office the first Nursing Home was formed, the Health Office was inaugurated, a Municipal Gardener was obtained, the interior of the Race Course was laid out as a Recreation Ground, the Town Hall and market were built, the Bubbling Well Cemetery was purchased, the Volunteers were re-armed, and the Settlement was extended. Mr. Scott has been Chairman of the China Association and of the Chamber of Commerce, and was for some years a director of the Gas Company, the Waterworks and the International Cotton Mill, to all of which he rendered valuable service.

In no lesser degree is the community indebted to Mrs. Scott who has so ably seconded her husband and supplemented his public-spirited work. To mention only a few of the local institutions in which Mrs. Scott's energy and talent for organization have proved invaluable; there are the Ladies' Benevolent Society, The Thomas Hanbury Home, The Missions to Seamen, The Thomas Hanbury Coffee House (the two last-named being now merged in the Hanbury Institute), the Cathedral Choir and the Slave Girls Refuge. Her kindness of heart did not stop here. To her love for dumb animals was originally due the provision of water troughs by the Council on the Bund and other places throughout the Settlement. The many interests for the benefit of others have, however, always left Mrs. Scott time for lighter duties and social amusements; an admirable hostess, a clever actress, keen at play as at work, the place she has made for herself in this community, beside her husband, is one not easily filled.

The feelings of regret with which we may well suppose that Mr. J. L. Scott finally severs his personal connexion with Shanghai will be shared by all those who have enjoyed his friendship or have known him merely as one who has devoted the best years of his life to the interests of this community and has figured prominently in its striking history. General sympathy will be extended to him and to Mrs. Scott in that their Home-going should find Mr. Scott in indifferent health, and it will be the wish of all that the voyage and the change will conduce to a speedy recovery.

MRS. CRAWFORD D. KERR,

first came to China in 1872 and, after a few years' residence in Amoy, came to settle in Shanghai where she has since remained, excepting for a few visits Home. Mrs. Crawford Kerr has always taken a great interest in the social life of the Settlement and was frequently seen in the performances of the Amateur Dramatic Club at the Lyceum Theatre and the Country Club. She leaves a large circle of friends by whom she will be greatly missed in severing her personal connexion with the Far East.

CHINA'S PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

Censor Huang Chi-jui has sent in an interesting memorial about the promised adoption of constitutional Government in China. The following is a summary of its contents:—

The memorialist says that since the issue of the reform Edicts in November 1906, practically nothing has been done in the various provinces except nominal changes made for outward show, so that he fears that, if the Central Government in Peking does not take up the matter seriously, nothing will be prepared during the next fifteen years, and thus the promised adoption of the representative administration will never be carried out, and the Government will become a laughing stock in the eyes of the Foreign Powers.

Censor Huang says that, although some offices have been established in some of the provinces for the introduction of modern reforms, a careful examination of their internal administration shows that they are very badly conducted, neither the Directors nor other officials knowing anything about their duties, so that the large sums of money which have been expended in the provinces during the last few years in the name of reform were really wasted.

The memorialist adds that the condition of the Chinese masses is now

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a hundred times better than before the war with Japan in 1894-5 when most of the officials and native gentry in the south and mid-China did not know exactly what was going on in Korea and Manchuria and why the Formosan Islands were ceded to the Japanese. The people paid very little attention to Government affairs at that time because they thought they were separated from the country and what the Government did had nothing to do with them personally. Now the conditions are quite changed and the people know how to preserve the interests of their native land and the sovereign rights of their country. This is certainly a very good opportunity for the Chinese Government to promote instead of suppressing such a spirit and to be loyal to the masses so as to gradually help them to know their responsibilities and their duty to their own country. He requests that some special regulations be drawn up for the government of those officials, students and merchants who wish to hold meetings for the discussion of affairs for the benefit of the general public and which do not interfere with the order of the provinces, so as to uphold those reform Imperial Edicts issued some time ago, and also for measures to prevent bad characters from inflaming and inciting them to create disturbances.

The memorial is now under the consideration of the office for the study of constitutional affairs in Peking, and it is believed that a fixed time will be given for the Viceroys and Governors to introduce various reforms into their respective jurisdictions in order to prevent them from talking too much and doing too little. "P. and T. Times."

LAW REPORTS.

H. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, March 13.

Before Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ, Judge, and F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq., Assistant Judge.

A. L. FLEMING v. ATKINSON AND DALLAS.

This was an appeal by the defendants, Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas, from the judgement delivered by the Assistant Judge on February 24, on the grounds that the judgement was against the weight of evidence, erroneous in law, and that the damages awarded were excessive. Defendants asked that judgement be entered in their favour with costs, together with the costs of appeal.

Mr. J. C. E. Douglas appeared for the appellants; Mr. L. E. P. Jones represented the respondent.

Mr. Douglas outlined the facts of the case, as disclosed by the evidence in the lower Court. The Assistant Judge had agreed with the principle that the appellants were quite right in throwing it upon plaintiff to prove exemption from distraint, but he held that the action of Mr. Haimovitch in going to the flat on November 29 was a trespass. Counsel would endeavour to show that in law no trespass had been committed. The Assistant Judge found that there had been trespass because the appellants had no legal authority. What was the legal position of Mr. Fleming? The point counsel would now raise had not been fully discussed in the Court below. If the Court would look at the lease to Mr. Clarke, it would see there a provision that the lessee shall not assign or sublet the premises or any part thereof without the written consent of the lessors. It was a well established equitable doctrine that a sub-lessee had the knowledge of the lessee. (Woodfall's Law of Landlord and Tenant, 17th Edition, p. 293). On this point counsel cited the case of Patman v. Harland (17 C. D., 353), which was a leading case on the subject. It had been contended in the Court below that the plaintiff was a lodger, but a lodger also had constructive notice of the lease (Dengley v. Sales, 1, Maule, and Selwin, p. 297). Counsel contended that the plaintiff was in a worse position than a tenant who remained in possession after the expiration of his term, or after he had had notice to leave, because he had no right to be there at all. On the position of a tenant who refused to leave counsel referred to the case of Jones v. Foley (1891, 1, Q. B. D., p. 730). Plaintiff had no right to be there at all, so he could not complain if an actual trespass were committed on his furniture. It would be a justifiable trespass. Moreover, by allowing the plaintiff to remove his goods the appellants might have become liable to Mr. Clarke, as there might have been goods there belonging to him which would have more than covered the amount distrained for. Appellants did not recognize the plaintiff or his goods. Counsel then turned to the Assistant Judge's ruling that no landlord could distrain at all except by means of a bailiff appointed by the Court. In English law, prior to the Law of Distress Amendment Act of 1888 a landlord could distrain by himself or his bailiff, and it did not matter whether the bailiff had authority, or whether his act was merely ratified by the landlord afterwards. By the Act referred to this was narrowed down to County Court bailiffs, and anyone who distrained without a County Court bailiff became guilty of trespass. That law could not be held applicable out here because the Court had no bailiffs, and no machinery for putting it into effect. His clients had not intended to distrain until they got authority from the Court, but plaintiff began to move out his things, and Mr. Haimovitch, therefore, stopped him. He did not seize them, but locked the door. If there had been trespass it was a justifiable trespass.

His Lordship asked counsel how far he was entitled to raise a new point like this on appeal.

Mr. Douglas replied that it was hardly a new point.

Mr. Jones said that the point had not been raised or argued in the Court below. Plaintiff's writ clearly disclosed trespass, but Mr. Douglas had insisted upon arguing that plaintiff was suing for wrongful distress.

The Assistant Judge said that on January 1, 1867, Sir E. Hornby issued instructions in which he said that it was highly undesirable that individuals in China should have this right of taking the law into their own hands, and no Magistrate should allow it until an affidavit had been filed in Court.

Mr. Douglas submitted that if this were compulsory they would have to read "shall" or "must" for "may" in Article 10 of the Order in Council of 1907.

His Lordship said that he must certainly look at the practice of the Court before looking at the Order in Council.

Mr. Douglas submitted that it had not been a uniform practice to apply to the Court.

The Assistant Judge remarked that it was the practice of the Court. In certain cases landlords might not have applied, but then some landlords might have committed murder.

His Lordship thought that the second "may" in the Article quoted distinctly meant "must."

Mr. Douglas submitted that this did not apply to the first "may." He referred to two text books on interpretation, and cited the cases of Queen *v.* Barclay (8 Q. B. D., p. 306) and Davis *v.* Evans (9 Q. B. D., p. 238) on this point. There was no authority for saying that the first "may" meant "shall" and thus overrode the Common Law.

His Lordship remarked that counsel must establish the Common Law here. The Order in Council provided that the principles of the law of England were applicable.

The Assistant Judge thought that counsel was precluded from arguing on these lines by forty years' practice.

Mr. Douglas argued that if "must" were read for "may" the article would have an application which was never there before.

His Lordship said that in a way the Court was applying the principles of English law when it appointed a bailiff.

Mr. Douglas said he would now turn to the question as to what his clients were liable for if they did not apply to the Court. The Law on Distress Amendment Act provided that if a County Court bailiff were not obtained the landlord would be liable for trespass There was no such provision in the Order in Council. Appellants had not been guilty of malfeasance, but at the most of nonfeasance. Prior to 11 Geo. II c. 19 persons who acted irregularly in the course of a distress became trespassers *ab initio*. Since that Act they had only been liable for such damage as had been suffered. The $10 general damages allowed in the Court below were not nominal damages (Mayne on Damages, 7th edition, p. 454). How were the damages to be assessed if the Act had been illegal. No special damages had been proved at all.

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Mere unlawful possession did not throw upon the appellants the responsibility for the goods that were alleged to have been lost. The unlawful possession only lasted for one night, and appellants had been in lawful possession for four or five days and nights. To sum up, he claimed that if there had been any trespass it was a justifiable trespass. That it was not a distress was shown by the fact that the appellants intended to apply for a Court bailiff. He had argued the question of "may" and "must" lest the Court decided against him on the first point. Lastly, the damages in any case were not proved as awarded and they must be proved if plaintiff was to obtain them.

Mr. Jones first dealt with Article 10 of the Order in Council of 1907. His Lordship had pointed out that a practice had existed here for many years, as indicated by the records of the Court, that persons who desired to levy distress against British subjects must apply upon affidavit for the appointment of a bailiff in assisting them to carry out that distress. For this reason he submitted that it was clearly intended that no distress should be permitted against the goods of a British subject unless a bailiff were employed in accordance with the provisions of English law. Counsel further submitted that it was perfectly clear from the correspondence that had been put in that appellants' action on November 29 was intended to be distress. They heard that plaintiff intended to remove his goods and they sent round and seized the goods, locked the door and left a man in charge. That was distress. Plaintiff was entitled to damages for illegal distress. He was not a tenant, but a lodger, and he had certain rights of removal which a tenant would not necessarily have. In certain circumstances a landlord had the right to follow goods removed from premises by a tenant. It was admitted by the appellants that plaintiff was a lodger, as they returned his goods on a declaration under the Lodger's Protection Act. The room plaintiff occupied was a bedroom, and he occupied it during the residence of Mr. Clarke. A lodger's goods could not be followed by a landlord if removed before distress. But appellants not only seized plaintiffs' goods on the premises ; they placed an embargo on those in the godown. It had been held that even a managing director, who levied distress in person, was a trespasser (Hogarth *v.* Jennings, 1 Q. B. D., 1892). There were no insuperable difficulties to the application of the Law of Distress Amendment Act here, as indeed it had been roughly applied prior to the passing of this Act. On the locking up of the premises counsel referred to Woodfall (14th Edition, p. 493), and the case of Smith v. Ashforth (29, L. J., New Series, Ex., p. 260). As to what constituted a lodger he referred to Woodfall (p. 477), and on the right of lodgers to remove goods to the case of Thornton v. Adams (5, Maule and Selwin, p. 38). Counsel contended that his client was in no sense a trespasser. A person living on the premises with Mr. Clarke's consent could not be a trespasser. If the illegal act had not been taken his client would have moved out before the distress. Instead of that, his goods were seized, and when he regained possession some of them were missing. For these reasons he submitted that appellants were guilty of trespass, and that plaintiff was entitled to recover specific damages for loss of goods experienced in consequence of this seizure.

Mr. Douglas submitted that whether the removal of his goods by the plaintiff would be lawful would depend upon whether he was a lawful lodger. The case of Hogarth v. Jennings did not apply.

His Lordship—Is a lodger a sub-lessee ?

Mr. Douglas again referred the Court to Dingley v. Sales and Patman v. Harland. If a lodger were not in the same position as a sub-lessee a landlord would have no security at all.

Judgement was reserved.

Shanghai, March 18.

This was an appeal by the defendants, Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas, from the judgement delivered by the Assistant Judge on February 24, on the grounds that the judgement was against the weight of evidence, erroneous in law, and that the damages awarded were excessive. Defendants asked that judgement be entered in their favour with costs, together with the costs of appeal.

Mr. J. C. E. Douglas appeared for the appellants ; Mr. L. E. P. Jones represented the respondent.

JUDGEMENT.

His Lordship read the following judgement :—

The facts of the case are shortly that the plaintiff rented from one Clark, a tenant of the defendants, a room in a flat at No. 9, Hankow Road. Clark's rent was in arrear and on November 29 Haimovitch, an employee of the defendants, entered the flat and on their behalf prevented the plaintiff from removing his furniture and locked it up in the plaintiff's room, removing the key. On the 30th, the next day, an application was made to the Court to provide a bailiff to distrain upon the goods in the flat. Such appointment was duly made, and a bailiff entered. In the meantime the goods remained locked up in the room occupied by the plaintiff.

It is now contended for the defendants that the first entry by Haimovitch was not a distress, but that he was preventing the plaintiff, who was a trespasser, from removing goods from the premises. This is an ingenious contention, but it is not supported by the facts. Haimovitch entered the premises, seized goods and impounded them; they were taken over still under the same lock and key by the person appointed by the Court under Article 10 of the Order in Council of 1907 and so continued until released on the receipt of a notice under the Lodgers' Goods Protection Act. The defendants were threatening before action to distrain; their agent did all that was necessary to distrain, and it was not contended until the trial that this was not a distress. I think it clear it was a distress *ab initio*, and the question we have to determine is whether it was wrongful.

The history of the remedy of distress in China is that a practice was established in 1867 by Sir Edmund Hornby, then Chief Judge of this Court, which has been adhered to ever since. This practice appears in his instructions to Consular officers and was reported in 1885 by Sir Richard Rennie. It is as follows :—

"In England a distress for rent in arrear can be put in by a landlord without the intervention of a Court of Justice. Here it is most inexpedient that such a remedy should be resorted to without the knowledge and consent of the Consular Officer, inasmuch as it is a proceeding calculated to cause a breach of the peace and also because there are sworn brokers or appraisers of property. Before such consent should be given the Consul should satisfy himself that a tenancy has been created—that a distinct agreement has been entered into by which a fixed period has been reserved—that there has been an occupation under such agreement—that rent is in arrear—and unpaid, and that due application has been made for payment of it. The facts should all be clearly stated on affidavit. A warrant may then issue under the Consular seal authorizing the entry on the premises and the seizure of the goods therein, and after the lapse of five days, the sale of so much of the goods and chattels of the tenant as may be found in the premises may be made to satisfy the rent in arrear and the costs of executing the warrant of distress. Immediately on the entry of the officer, he should produce and read to the tenant, or any one in possession, the warrant, and if payment of the sum endorsed on it is not tendered, he should proceed to make an inventory of sufficient goods to satisfy the amount. Some person should then be left in possession."

What is contemplated is that the distress should be made by an officer of the Court.

The right of distress has been preserved ; that principle of English law has been maintained, but its exercise has been limited in its procedure.

In 1888 the Law of Distress Amendment Act, sec. 7, recognized in England the desirability of limiting the landlord's right to employ any agent to distrain. No doubt our old practice goes beyond this Act, but it is guided by the same principle.

As time went on and business increased, officers of the Court were not always available to effect a distress, and it became necessary to devise a remedy so that a landlord should not be deprived of his right to distrain which had already been recognized. Thus it became the practice, on the landlord's application, to appoint some person to levy a particular distress; whether this practice preceded or followed the Law of Distress Amendment Act, I know not, but it is in accordance with its principles.

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Lastly we have Article 10 of the China and Korea (Amendment) Order in Council 1907, which reads as follows:

"Any person desirous of levying a distress for rent may apply to the Court to appoint a bailiff to levy such distress, and the Court may, thereupon, and upon the applicant giving sufficient security to answer for any misconduct on the part of such bailiff, appoint a person to act as bailiff to levy such distress."

The practice of appointing a person to levy a distress is recognized and legalized. A landlord has not now to depend on an officer of the Court being available to levy a distress, but he "may apply to the Court to appoint a bailiff to levy such distress" and the Court may, which it seems to me in this case equivalent to must, on being satisfied as to the security given and the propriety of the application, appoint such person a bailiff.

The present practice is almost as old as the relation of landlord and tenant in Shanghai. It is not necessary for me to comment upon its reasonableness, which to anyone cognizant of local circumstances is apparent. There has been no judicial decision upon it one way or the other, but it has stood for forty years. Finally, in its developed form, it has acquired the sanction of an Order in Council.

This being the state of things, it appears to me that the defendants have levied a wrongful distress and are trespassers. The learned Judge at the trial awarded the plaintiff ten dollars nominal damages. Exemplary damages were not awarded, and I do not think it part of the duty of this Court to determine whether ten dollars or five is the proper amount to award. The appeal must be dismissed with costs.

The Assistant Judge—I concur. I have nothing to add to my Lord's judgement.

Mr. Douglas—Does the Court think it necessary to deal with the question of special damages?

His Lordship—They were proved to the satisfaction of the Court below.

The Court then rose.

Shanghai, March 14.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq., Assistant Judge.

CHIN TAI *v.* W. G. SMITH.

In this case judgement was given for plaintiff for $46 on February 8.

Defendant stated that he had no employment and no means. He was partner in a firm which he came to Shanghai to represent, but his partner at Home had failed.

His Lordship adjourned the summons, with leave to plaintiff to apply to the Court when he heard that defendant had got employment.

Shanghai, March 17.

Before Sir HAVILLANDIDE SAUSMAREZ, Judge.

ARTHUR DALLAS *v.* W. BRANDT.

The plaintiff's claim was for an injunction restraining the defendant or his agents from entering upon, alienating or in any way dealing with a certain piece of land lying on the south side of the lot of land registered in the books kept at His Britannic Majesty's Consulate-General at Shanghai as lot number 5732 (the said B. C. Lot number 5732 being the property of the plaintiff) between the extended east and west boundaries of the said lot and between the said lot and the Ichang Road until such time as the defendant shall have caused the title-deed to a certain other piece of land registered in the books at the United States Consulate-General at Shanghai as lot number 1388 (the said U. S. Lot number 1388 being the property of the defendant) to be rectified by omitting from the area included in the U. S. Lot number 1388 the aforesaid piece of land lying on the south side of the said B. C. Lot number 5732 between the extended east and west boundaries of the said B. C. Lot number 5732.

Mr. N. C. Home appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. Ellis for defendant.

Mr. Home said that the case had been settled on certain terms which he need not mention. Each side was to pay its own costs except interlocutory costs awarded by his Lordship against defendant. Counsel asked his Lordship to fix these costs.

Mr. Ellis suggested that his Lordship should do this in Chambers.

His Lordship decided, after some further conversation, to allow the action to be withdrawn and fixed the interlocutory costs at Tls. 25, which included the Court costs.

The Court then rose.

Shanghai, March 16.

Before Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ, Judge.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

RE FRANK CHAPMAN.

Mr. J. E. Bingham, Official Receiver in the above bankruptcy, applied to the Court for permission to pay a final dividend of seven per cent to creditors.

In reply to the Court Mr. Bingham said that a ten per cent dividend had been already paid, and he now asked for permission to pay seven per cent making a total of seventeen per cent, This was the final dividend and as soon as this had been paid he would file his vouchers with the Court and get his discharge. The question of remuneration had been settled by the Court. It might seem that it had taken a long time to realize the estate, but the Official Receiver had had to deal with Chinese, who took up a lot of time.

His Lordship gave leave to the Official Receiver to pay a final dividend of seven per cent.

H. M. POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, March 12.

Before G. W. KING, Esq., Police Magistrate.

REX *v.* THOMAS DANILY.

Thomas Danily was brought up on remand, charged with being found on the premises of the Shanghai Tramway at Hart Road, for an unlawful purpose.

W. H. Hamlyn stated that he was employed in the Tramway Co. in the accountant's department. His hours of duty were at present from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. next morning. He recognized accused. He came to the shed about 12.15 p.m. two days previously. Witness asked him what he was doing. He said that he had brought the last car in and would take the first out. Witness suggested that he should sleep at the Police Station. He offered to assist witness in counting the cash. Witness refused, but gave him part of his bedding. Mr. Holmes awakened witness about 5 a.m. to get his keys. Accused was not in the room when witness woke up at 4 a.m. This was the morning of the 9th. Witness saw accused again in the car-shed grounds just before 5 a.m. Witness met accused on a car on the 7th. He seemed to be acting as conductor and told witness that he could not carry his cases of tickets in the car. On both occasions when he saw accused he understood that he was an employee of the Company.

W. Holmes, recalled, said that he saw accused come out of the last witness's room about 4.30 a.m. on the 9th.

Tsu Ah-pei said that he was a mafoo. Accused took his carriage at 9.30 p.m. on the 10th instant from the Astor House. There were three other men. After visiting several places, accused drove to Bubbling Well about 1.45 a.m. by himself. Accused went to the Tramway shed, telling witness to wait outside. He kept witness there till 4.30.

This closed the case.

Accused said that he desired to give himself up as a deserter from the 1st Battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment.

His Worship said that this charge came under George IV c. 23, which was a penal Act, and, for the reason that such Statutes must be strictly construed, anything in the accused's favour must be given to him. He had been in Mr. Hamlyn's room for two hours, apparently doing nothing.

Accused said that he was doing good.

His Worship said that he had no right there at all. The Tramway Company had been quite justified in preferring this charge, as also had the Police Inspector who arrested accused. The charge against him would be dismissed purely for the reasons given.

Inspector Macgregor said that he desired to prefer a further charge against accused of obtaining $20.50 worth of goods from Yuen Tah on March 10 by representing himself to be an employer of the Tramway Co.

Accused was remanded in custody on this charge until the following morning,

Shanghai, March 13.

Thomas Danily was charged with obtaining goods of the value of $20.50 from Yuen Tai of Broadway, by means of false pretences, namely that he was employed by the Shanghai Tramway Company.

Inspector McGregor represented the S. M. Police.

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A shopman in the employ of Yuen Ta stated that goods to the value of $20.50 were supplied to prisoner on his representing that he was in the employ of the Shanghai Tramway Co. Witness would not have supplied the goods if prisoner had not stated that he was in the employ of the Tramway Company.

Prisoner said that he told the witness that he had no work, but that he was looking for employment.

Witness said that prisoner said distinctly that he was working for the Tramway Company.

In reply to prisoner witness said that he was certain that Danily did not say he was going to get employment from the Tramway Company, what he said was that he was in the employ of the Company.

By the Court—The boy who was with prisoner said that Danily was in the employ of the Tramway Company.

A coolie from Yuen Tai's shop also gave evidence.

William Holmes, Traffic Inspector in the employ of the Shanghai Tramway Company, said that accused had never been in the employ of the Company.

His Worship decided to deal with the case summarily.

Prisoner stated that he told the shopman that he was looking for a position in the Shanghai Electric Tramway Company and that in a few days they would be running down Broadway and would be wanting men to train the Chinese drivers.

His Worship passed sentence of fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour. He said he was still striving, with Mr. Rose, to get prisoner something to do.

Prisoner said that he wished to give himself up as a deserter from the army.

His Worship said that that matter would be referred to the proper authorities.

Shnaghai, March 12.

REX. v. J. M. RYAN.

J. M. Ryan was brought up on remand on five charges of obtaining goods by false pretences.

The charge brought by Sin Hao & Co. was proceeded with.

Yesheyie, a Japanese woman, said that on February 24 at 2.30 she went to the store and asked for a pass-book in the name of Ryan. The store man said he could not find such a name in the Directory. Witness went back to the store at 3.30 and they told her to tell the master to come back at 7 o'clock. Accused went at 7 p.m. The goods arrived about 7.30.

By accused—Witness told the man at the store that Ryan was at present in the street car, and rent collecting business.

By the Court—The pass-book came to the house at 5 p.m. on the 25th.

Accused was then formally committed for trial upon this charge.

The next charge dealt with was that brought by Messrs. Framjee, Sorabjee & Co.

S. N. Karanjia, sworn, said that he was a proprietor of the complainant firm. He was at the Nanking Road shop. On July 15 in the afternoon last year accused brought a chit from the Hongkew branch, which had been instructed not to open any more accounts without his instructions. Another man accompanied accused. They asked witness to open an account with them. Witness asked where they were employed. They said they were newcomers and had just got employment in the S. N. Railway, but that the compradore would not give them credit. So witness decided to let them have a little credit. He, therefore, wrote instructions on the chit that they were to be allowed $40 to $50 per month, provided that the bill were paid between the 6th and 10th of the following month, or else credit would be stopped. The men went down with this chit to Hongkew and obtained some goods. The account was opened with accused. Witness would not have trusted accused with a cent's worth of goods unless he had told him that he was employed by the railway. He had not seen accused since.

By the Court—Witness gave this credit to both men. Witness was moved by humanity's sake to allow these men credit. He would not have allowed them credit for more than $10 if they had not stated that they were employed by the railway.

His Worship remarked that this was likely to prove a difficult case. It would be difficult to distinguish between the two men, and further, to divide the $57.50 into the credit allowed for humanity's sake and that allowed because they stated that they were in the railway.

By Inspector Bourke—If these men had come in and said that they were unemployed he would not have allowed them credit.

The evidence of Mr. E. W. Clements was then taken in connexion with the charges preferred by F. Pasche and Paw Chong.

E. W. Clements stated that he was assistant superintendent in the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. Accused had never been in the employ of that Company and witness had never seen him before.

By the Court—Witness would certainly have known accused had he been employed by the company.

At this stage accused was remanded until 10 a.m. next day.

Shanghai, March 13.

J. M. Ryan was brought up on remand on five charges of obtaining goods by means of false pretences.

The case of obtaining goods from Messrs. Framjee, Sorabjee & Co. was proceeded with.

Jamsetjee Hormnsjee Gotlassett, senior assistant to Messrs. Framjee, Sorabjee & Co. at their Hongkew Branch, gave evidence of the accused obtaining goods from their store. Ryan and another man wanted a joint book, but witness wished to hold one man responsible, so credit was given to Ryan. Witness's shroff tried to get the money, but failed to do so and eventually when he went to the house he found that it was empty. Witness went to the house on August 16, from there he went to the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Office in Elgin Road, and the shroff ascertained that prisoner was not employed there. Witness could not trace prisoner until towards the end of February when Sin Hao showed him a letter from Ryan. Witness sent the shroff to the address given and he returned with a note on the envelope:—"I am not at work now, but as soon as I can get work I will pay you." When witness wrote defendant's name on his pass-book the assistant asked Ryan where he was employed and he said "The Shanghai-Nanking Railway." The goods supplied had never been paid for.

Prisoner said that he was in the employ of the Railway Company on August 16. He was engaged in July by Mr. Pope, but he was told he could not begin work until August 1.

His Worship said that accused should have every opportunity to show that he was in the employ of the Railway Company at this time.

Prisoner said that Mr. Murray would know about this.

Det.-Sgt. Vaughan undertook to endeavour to obtain Mr. Murray's evidence.

Messrs. Framjee, Sorabjee's shroff then gave evidence.

Prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charge. He said he wished to call Mr. Murray to show that he was in the Traffic School during July. Accused also asked that inquiries be made as to whether he obtained $20 advance of wages on August 4, or not.

The Court adjourned until 2 o'clock p.m.

Arthur William U. Pope, Traffic Manager to the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Company said, in reply to the prisoner, that Mr. Murray asked him to take prisoner back into his employ in the month of July. Witness did not remember meeting accused in Fearon Road in July and telling him that he had decided to take him back into his employ. Witness did not tell accused that he could go into the Traffic School. Witness did not employ accused in July. Witness did not known where Mr. Murray was; he left the Company without giving any notice. On August 5 or 6 accused was advanced $20 on account of wages.

Accused said that he signed for his uniform and other things in July.

Mr. Pope undertook to go to his office and ascertain if accused did sign for his uniform in July. If he did so, there would be a record at the office.

Ryan was then charged with obtaining goods of the value of $10.60 from F. Pache, 7 Broadway, between July 14 and 18 by representing that he was in the employ of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.

F. Pache deposed that accused asked him to open an account. He said that he was in the employ of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co, that he had a small house and only remained in Shanghai for a few days at a time. Witness went to the office of the China Merchants' S. N. Co. and saw Mr. Clements

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who said that Ryan was not in the employ of the Company. Witness would not have given accused credit if he had not stated that he was employed by the China Merchants' S. N. Co. Witness was unable to obtain payment of the account.

Prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty" to this charge. He was committed for trial.

The next charge was of obtaining goods of the value of $17.22 from Pau Chong & Co. by representing that he was a Chief Officer in the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's service, on July 8.

Prisoner was also committed for trial on this charge to which he pleaded "Not Guilty" and said that he wanted to call Mr. Plows.

Mr. A. W. U. Pope was then re-called in connexion with the case brought by Framjee Sorabjee & Co. He said that accused signed for three suits of white drill uniform on July 26. There were no other entries in the books.

In reply to Inspector Bourke witness said that it would not have been possible for Mr. Murray to have engaged accused without witness's knowledge. Mr. Murray could not have put accused in the Traffic School officially without witness's knowledge; Ryan might have gone into the room without witness knowing. The $20 paid to defendant was on account of salary for August.

Witness said that he had done his best for accused and he took him a day or two previous to August 1, after much pressure from Mr. Murray, to prevent him from starving. Accused was employed from August 1.

Accused said that he desired to call Mr. Murray.

His Worship said that the police would make an effort to find Mr. Murray.

On being charged prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty."

R. H. Plows was then called. He stated that on July 8 he went with accused to Pau Chong's and asked for a pass-book. They were given a pass-book and they both signed their names on it. They got some things and in the afternoon they sent for some more things. It was agreed that they should have a joint pass-book and initial the goods each received. Pau Chong had detained the pass-book. Witness was at the Waterworks at the time.

Cross-examined—Witness had not as yet settled his account, but it was only about $3. Witness did not get any goods after July 8. The full account was once presented to witness and he said the items he had initialled were his and the rest belonged to Ryan.

By Prisoner—Witness did not hear accused say anything about working at the China Merchant's S. N. Co.

His Worship said that the case must go to a jury to decide on the conflicting statements.

The hearing was again adjourned.

Shanghai, March 14.

J. M. Ryan was brought up on remand on five charges of obtaining goods by means of false pretences.

Inspector Bourke stated that he was now ready to proceed with the case of obtaining goods to the value of $4.50 by false pretences from C. S. Johnson on July 25 last.

Lok Sze-dah said that he was an assistant in the shop of C. S. Johnson. Accused came to his shop at 3.30 on the afternoon of July 25. He ordered a suit of clothes and took a suit of pyjamas and three neck-ties, telling witness he was in the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. He promised to pay cash when the suit was finished. The clothes were sent to his house on August 1. Witness called several times for payment and was put off each time. Finally witness took back the suit of clothes and the neck-ties, but he did not get back the pyjamas. The latter were worth $4.50 and witness had not been paid.

By accused—When witness went to see accused, he saw him in the uniform of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

His Worship dismissed the charge as it appeared that accused received three uniforms from the Shanghai-Nanking Railway on July 26, and the case therefore seemed to be on the border line, it being a question of hours only whether he was employed in the Railway.

Shanghai, March 12.

REX (HALL & HOLTZ, LD.) *v.* S. J. EDWARD.

Stanley James Edwards was charged for that he on November 25, 1907, then being employed as a clerk or servant to Messrs. Hall & Holtz, Ld., feloniously and fraudulently did embezzle and steal a sum of $23.10 in money and within six calendar months thereafter, to wit on December 5 and December 31, 1907, and on January 10, 1908, the further sum of $226.68 in money, to wit money received or taken into possession by him in the name or on the account of his said masters or employers, contrary to the Larceny Act 1861, Stat. 24 and 25 Vict., c. 96, sect. 68.

The hearing of this case was resumed at 2.30 p.m.

Mr. R. E. Gregson prosecuted; accused was defended by Mr. T. Morgan Phillips.

R. Palmer, recalled, identified an old ledger containing the beginning of the suspense account as connected with this case. The first credit entry was on December 11, 1906; the first debit entry was dated December 24, 1906. Witness pointed out the entry of Rendall's account in the register. An entry in red showed that the customer would come in to pay. There were no entries of payments. "Suspense, no trace of money" was written in by Mr. Kimpton some time since January 31. The receipted accounts were dated November 25, but there was no corresponding counterfoil in the rough reference book. Nor was the payment entered in the shroff's book, or cash book, or any other book of the Company. Turning to Hocking's account witness went through the books in the same manner, with the same result. The bottom of Mr. Hocking's bill had been cut off. Witness also went through Landers' and Newman's accounts in the same way. After the books had been gone into in this way accused was called upon for an explanation. Witness wrote a letter to him, to which no reply was received.

Cross-examined—Witness identified his letter, dated February 25, stating that no less than $2,600 was unaccounted for, and asking for an explanation the following day. The chit-book was signed "Mr. Edwards cannot read," followed by some initials. Witness knew that accused's eyes were affected at the time. No-one called upon accused officially from the Company. Mr. Vine wrote to accused, dismissing him, on March 4. There was no necessity for any further effort for an explanation. Witness saw a letter from accused to the Board of Directors, dated from the Nursing Home, and complaining that his dismissal was unjust as at the time he had received the Company's letters he was neither able to read nor write, and no one had called to ask him for an explanation. Accused never expressed unwillingness to take up the post of cashier. Since taking it accused had complained that the work was too much for him and had asked for an assistant. Some time previously there had been two foreigners in the cashier's office. At that time there were two cash registers in the office; one from A to L, the other from L to Z. This system was found unworkable. They did not revert to one foreigner in the cashier's office chiefly to cut down expenses. There was now a new system in the rough reference book, each payment being initialled by the shroff. Witness had heard of Edwards handing over the cash at odd times during the day and receiving a receipt. He had never heard of other cashiers having done so. It was not a convenient practice. The credit of the suspense account was very much longer during Edwards' time, amounting once to some $1,300. Witness had frequently complained to the No. 1. shroff upstairs that payments of accounts that had been sent out were not coming in satisfactorily. He had also complained that the money was being held back by the shroffs. He had never made complaints about money being held by the cashier's shroff. He had told the cashier's shroff he would go to the compradore about him, because he believed he was holding money back. Witness knew that accused had paid his passage home about the beginning of November. Witness and the manager knew about it.

Chang Tien-sung stated that he was a shroff in Hall & Holtz. When the bills were ready to go out witness entered them in a book and gave them out to the shroff to collect. (Identified his book.) He had nothing to do with the shroff in the cashier's office. He described how entries were made in the rough reference book.

This concluded the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Phillips said that he gathered the case was going further, and in these circumstances he did not propose to go into the case in this Court.

His Worship adjourned until 2 p.m. next day to prove the charges against accused.

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Shanghai, March 13.

Stanley James Edwards was charged on remand for that he then being employed as a clerk or servant to Messrs. Hall & Holtz, Ld., feloniously and fraudulently did embezzle and steal certain sums of money received or taken into possession by him in the name or on the account of his said masters or employers, contrary to the Larceny Act 1861, Stat. 24 and 25.

Mr. R. E. S. Gregson prosecuted; accused was defended by Mr. T. Morgan Phillips.

His Worship read to the accused the charge which included the embezzlement from Messrs. Hall & Holtz of $71 on November 1, 1907, $23 on November 26, $26 during December, $40 between January 5 and 10 and $32 during the month of January. The accused who was then formally committed for trial, pleaded "Not Guilty" and reserved his defence.

Shanghai, March 14.

REX (S. M. P.) v. G. H. POTTS.

G. H. Potts, of 161 Bubbling Well Road, was summoned for keeping four dogs without licenses.

Inspector Macgregor appeared on behalf of the police and stated that he had been instructed by the Captain-Superintendent to ask permission to withdraw the summons.

His Worship allowed it to be withdrawn.

Shanghai, March 16.

TONG ZAR-SZ v. MRS. W. ROSE.

Mrs. Winnie Rose of 76 North Szechuen Road was charged with assaulting and beating her amah, Tong Zar-sz, on March 9.

Complainant stated that on Monday last defendant's small boy struck her with a poker. Witness went to take the poker from the boy when Mrs. Rose called her to go upstairs. Defendant then struck witness on the head and face and took her by the hair. Witness produced a blood-stained garment and a quantity of hair. Witness complained to the police.

In reply to his Worship complainant said that the child was six or eight years of age. Witness had been with defendant twenty-two days and on the Sunday she asked for some wages, but defendant would not give any to her.

Defendant said that she struck the amah because she had first hit her son. She also struck complainant because she would not return when called, and she took witness by the chest. Complainant had been treating the children very badly recently and when she asked for some of her wages witness would not give any to her.

His Worship remarked that there was no doubt the amah had been badly assaulted.

Miss Murphy, sister of defendant, said that the amah pushed the little boy off his bicycle. The amah then held the door and would not come in. When Mrs. Rose gave the amah the first smack she took Mrs. Rose by the chest. Then defendant "got her temper up" and struck the amah again.

His Worship said that defendant could not behave in this way. Whatever provocation she might have received it would not justify her treating the amah in the manner she had done. Defendant would be fined $15, $10 of which was to go to the amah, or in default three days' imprisonment.

Shanghai, March 17.

REX (W. J. DERMODY) v. WM. TACKLIN.

William Tacklin, fireman, of the str. Kirkfield, was charged with having refused duty and threatened to assault the chief engineer of the said steamer, on February 27 and March 11, contrary to the provisions of sect. 225 (b) of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894.

Detective-sergeant Vaughan gave evidence that he arrested the accused on a British Consular warrant on the 16th instant, on board the str. Kirkfield.

William James Dermody, master of the str. Kirkfield, read extracts from the log-book with reference to the accused. An entry in the log-book dated February 27 was to the effect that accused threatened to strike the chief engineer when the latter ordered him to put coal on the fires; and that at 6 p.m. the same day accused refused to go on duty to trim coal. An entry dated March 11 referred to accused's neglect of work and his use of abusive language to the chief engineer. Witness said that accused only worked when it pleased him to do so. He was constantly using filthy and abusive language to the engineers and often threatened to assault them. Witness did not want the man back on the ship—he was a general nuisance. The ship would leave Shanghai next week, probably for Japan.

William MacMillan, chief engineer, stated that about 10.30 a.m. on February 27 he heard the engines going slowly and went down below to ascertain the cause. He found that steam was back about 15-lb. He went into the stoke-hold and found that accused was stoking in a very slovenly fashion. Witness began to stoke himself to get steam up, whereupon accused began to abuse him and picked up a hammer. Witness asked accused if he was going to strike him, and accused replied that he would smash witness up. Witness ordered accused to go on duty at 6 p.m. that day to trim coals, which was easier work than stoking. At 6.30 p.m. witness found that accused was not on duty. Witness had to report him to the captain for neglecting his duty and for using abusive language, and he did not go on duty until 7 p.m. On March 11, accused was on duty trimming coal from 6 a.m. until noon, and at noon there should have been sufficient coal in the bunkers to last for an hour, but there was not nearly sufficient coal there. Accused refused to come when witness sent for him. Accused had never actually refused duty; he was constantly neglecting his work and by using abusive language to the engineers, was demoralising the rest of the crew.

Accused denied that he had ever neglected his work. He said he had done his best for the chief engineer. Since accused had given evidence in Australia in a case against the chief engineer, the latter and the captain had always been against him. After giving evidence in Australia he had asked to be paid off, as he knew the chief engineer would make up a charge against him when they got to Shanghai. There had never been anything against him previous to this voyage.

His Worship said that he must believe the evidence of the captain and chief engineer. It was not probable that they would conspire to bring a false charge. Accused must go to prison for one week, with hard labour, and his Worship would report the matter to the Shipping Office to arrange for accused to get another ship; for he could not go back again to the Kirkfield.

AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, March 17.

Before F. D. CLOUD, Esq., Vice-Consul-General in charge.

SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR, CO., LD. v. S. ZIMMERMANN.

This was a claim for $9 and Tls. 71 for goods supplied and services rendered in the years 1905 and 1906.

In answer to the petition defendant filed a general denial, and took exception to the swearing of the information by Mr. I. Andersen.

Mr. J. C. E. Douglas appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. R. A. Frost for defendant.

Mr. Douglas said that Dr. H. E. Keylock, manager of the Horse Bazaar, was present, and counsel asked for leave to amend the petition for Dr. Keylock to swear to the information.

Mr. Frost did not offer any objection, and Dr. Keylock swore the information.

Mr. Douglas said that defendant had been written to to pay this account, but he had declined altogether to pay. The account was as in the books and plaintiffs claimed that this was the proper amount owing.

Iwan Andersen, accountant to plaintiffs, stated that the account produced was in accordance with defendant's ledger account and with the day books of the Company. Witness had tried to settle the matter with defendant, but had failed.

Mr. Douglas said that he had a letter from Messrs. Jernigan and Fessenden in which it was admitted that defendant had had shoeing done.

Mr. Frost said that this was a mistake made on his part from the information transmitted to him by Mr. Jernigan.

Witness said he had received payment from defendant for some work, but he refused to pay anything prior to a certain date.

Cross-examined—The bill produced was made out to M. Zimmermann. The account in the ledger was to S. Zimmermman.

In reply to the Court defendant said, M. Zimmermann was his brother.

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Mr. Andersen, in reply to Mr. Frost, said that Mr. M. Zimmermann had an account at the Hanbury Road stables, but he did not think he had an account with the Bubbling Well office.

Defendant said that he received the bill produced from the plaintiffs. This was made out to Mr. M. Zimmermann. During the period between September 15, 1905 and November 1906 witness did not have any repairs done at the Shanghai Horse Bazaar. At that time he was keeping his horses at the Dallas Horse Repository.

Mr. Douglas examined the bill produced and said that this was not the one he enclosed with his letter to defendant. Counsel had a copy of the bill he sent in his hand, and it was made out to Mr. S. Zimmermann.

Mr. Frost said that the bill which had been produced by defendant was one he had in his possession. Mr. Andersen had admitted that the bill was correct.

Mr. Andersen said that the items in the bill were correct.

Defendant said that he went to the Dallas Horse Repository on Monday night to make certain that he kept his horses there at the time mentioned and he was now prepared to swear that he did so.

Cross-examined—During 1905 and 1906 he did not keep any horses at the Shanghai Horse Bazaar. He did not have any repairs done there during that time. This year witness moved his horses to his own stables and then he sent them to the Shanghai Horse Bazaar to be shod. Witness had never been to Dr. Keylock to point out any inaccuracy in his bill. He had a chestnut horse which he sold to Mr. Mooser, who, he believed, kept it at the Horse Bazaar. Witness never owned a van.

In reply to the Court, Mr. Andersen said that he had no letters or chits ordering this work to be done. The Company do not insist on having vouchers. Witness would have a horse shod on the order of the mafoo. People usually went themselves to the Bazaar about repairs, as they wanted to know what the work would cost.

Mr. Douglas said that this bill was incurred under former management of the plaintiff Company.

Mr. Frost said that if this was so Mr. Andersen was not competent to prove this case.

Mr. Douglas replied that the entries were in the books and that was all he could prove.

Defendant, in reply to the Court, said that he had written several letters to plaintiffs in which he denied owing this money. He was away when the bill was first sent in.

Dr. Keylock, in answer to a question by Mr. Cloud, said that the items on the bill were in the account of Mr. S. Zimmermann. Asked how he accounted for defendant's refusal to pay. Dr. Keylock replied, "Simply because Mr. Zimmermann does not want to pay."

His Honour said that he would reserve judgement.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, March 12.

Before Mr. WANG (Assistant Magistrate) and Dr. S. P. BARCHET (U. S. Assessor).

THE CHEFOO ROAD FIRE.

The proprietor and the manager of a pork shop, No. 66 Chefoo Road, were charged with having been concerned together in wilfully setting fire to the said premises at 8.30 p.m. on the 11th instant, with intent to obtain the insurance money thereon, and thereby endangering life and property.

Detective-Inspector McDowell stated that on Sunday night a fire broke out in the lower portion of the shop No. 66 Chefoo Road, but was discovered and extinguished by the neigbours and a native policeman. The fire was found to have broken out amongst a quantity of straw. The defendants seemed to be very much annoyed that the fire had been extinguished by the neighbours. On the night of the 11th instant another fire broke out in one of the three upper rooms of the shop. There were three rooms upstairs, two of which were occupied by different families and the third by the defendants. Although the fire broke out in the room occupied by the defendants, the alarm was first given by people in the street. Six or seven houses were destroyed by the fire, but the lower portion of defendants' shop and its contents were saved. The contents of the shop consisting of ham and eggs, were insured for Tls. 700. Witness and Sub-Inspector Fitzgibbon examined the contents of the shop and found only eighty-four small Chinese hams, five or six flitches of bacon and about forty eggs. The value of the hams was about one tael each, and the total value of the contents was Tls. 120 at the outside. The neighbours stated that defendants' business had been in a bad way for some time.

Corroborative evidence was given by several of the defendants' neighbours and by native P.C. 321, after which the Court decided to inspect the scene of the fire that afternoon.

The defendants were remanded in custody until Tuesday morning next.

THEFT FROM A FIRE.

Two hawkers were charged with having been concerned together in stealing seven pieces of cotton prints, valued at $10, from the scene of the fire at No. 67 Chefoo Road at 8.45 p.m. on the 11th instant.

The charge was proved by Detective-sergeant Bray and the accused were sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment each.

Shanghai, March 13.

Before Mr. PAO YI (Magistrate) and Mr. S. BARTON (British Assessor).

A DAIRY-KEEPER SENT TO PRISON.

A dairy proprietor named Ying Tsu-tsung, of the Kong Zung Dairy, was charged with adulterating milk with water and also with receiving for sale milk from unlicensed dairies.

Inspector Kilner, of the Municipal Health Department, said that the sample of milk seized was adulterated with 28 per cent of added water. The accused obtained his milk from two unlicensed dairies, his property, situated outside the limits of the Settlement. These dairies had neither drainage nor water supply and were in a most insanitary condition. One of them was situated in the midst of about fifty coffins.

Accused was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment.

IMPERSONATING A POLICEMAN.

An ex-policeman, who had been dismissed from the Force about a month ago, was charged with falsely representing himself to be a plain-clothes constable and illegally arresting a native complainant on Canton Road on the 12th instant. He was further charged with having attempted to extort by threats a quantity of opium ashes, valued at $1.20, from a second complainant, in East Kashing Road on the 12th instant.

Accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's cangue and five months' imprisonment.

A CARELESS COOLIE.

A ricsha coolie was charged by Mr. J. A. Chandler with carelessly pulling his ricsha along the Bund at noon on the 12th instant, thereby colliding with and damaging complainant's bicycle to the extent of $10.

Accused was fined $2 and ordered to pay $10 compensation to the complainant. The Court ordered accused's ricsha to be detained until the owner paid the compensation.

THE BANK BURGLARY.

An unemployed native named Sing Zung-ching was charged with burglariously breaking into and entering the premises of Messrs. Meyer & Co., No. 73 Szechuen Road, on January 3, 1908, and stealing therefrom property to the value of $80; with burglariously breaking into the premises of the Sino-Belgian Bank on the morning of the 4th instant and stealing therefrom bank-notes and coins to the value of $950; with breaking into and stealing from the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank property valued at $540 on April 12, 1907; with breaking into the Shipping Office of H.B.M. Consulate-General on July 6, 1907, and stealing therefrom a dispatch-box containing documents; and was further charged with having attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself, when confined in a cell at the Central Police Station at 11 p.m. on the 12th instant.

The accused was arrested under circumstances related in the issue of the "North-China Daily News" of the 7th instant.

Detective-sergeant Gibson produced a large quantity of the stolen property, which he said he had recovered in the accused's house in Wuchang Road.

The representatives of the complainants identified the property produced and the compradore of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank gave evidence that accused was formerly employed by the Bank.

Detective-sergeant Gibson said that accused had just been sentenced at the

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French Mixed Court to one month's cangue and six months' imprisonment on charges preferred by the French Police.

The accused was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment and expulsion, such sentence to date from the expiration of the sentence imposed by the French Mixed Court.

A HEAD-BOY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

A No. 1 boy employed at Kalee was charged with a breach of the garbage regulations.

Mr. Carl Müller, of Messrs. Sulzer, Rudolph & Co., said that the boys employed at Kalee were in the habit of throwing garbage over the wall separating Kalee from the complainant's premises. Witness had previously reported the matter to the Health Department.

Inspector Moran, of the Health Department, gave corroborative evidence, and said that the offence had been repeated since the summons was served upon the defendant.

The accused said that he was head boy at Kalee, but did not live on the premises. The offence was committed in his absence.

A fine of $25 was imposed.

Shanghai, March 14.

Before Mr. Pao Yi (Magistrate) and Dr. Schirmer (German Assessor).

THE HONAN ROAD FIRE.

The proprietor of the Tuck Dah tea-leaf hong, No. 171 North Honan Road, was charged with having wilfully set fire to his premises on the night of the 12th instant, with intent to obtain the insurance money thereon.

Detective-Inspector McDowell having outlined the facts of the case, the accused's neighbours gave evidence to the following effect. On February 26 two men engaged a room next to accused's hong. On March 1, the two men left their room about 4.30 p.m. and asked a neighbour to lock the door of their room and keep the key until they called for it. A short time afterwards an explosion occurred in the room, and, on unlocking and entering the room, the neighbour found volumes of smoke issuing from a box, which was filled with paper and rags saturated with kerosene. Amongst the papers were some envelopes addressed "Tuck Dah" —the name of accused's firm. On the night of the 12th instant a fire broke out in a room separated from accused's shop by a thin partition. A neighbour discovered the fire and attempted to extinguish it, but it had obtained too strong a hold. The accused had been seen to leave the premises just before the neighbours discovered the fire, and he must have known that his shop was on fire, but he gave no alarm. The contents of the shop were insured for Tls. 1,000.

The Court sentenced accused to five years' imprisonment and complimented the Police upon their work in connexion with the case.

Shanghai, March 18.

Before Mr. Pao Yi (Magistrate) and Mr. S. Barton (British Assessor).

A FRAUDULENT CONTRACTOR.

A contractor named Liang Tsz-zen was charged with uttering six worthless bank orders on the Hung Tah native bank, with which he had no account, thereby attempting to defraud a native complainant of Tls. 2,500, on various dates during 1907 and 1908.

Mr. C. R. Holcomb represented the native complainant and Detective-Sub-Inspector Fitzgibbon prosecuted on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

The evidence showed that the accused was a contractor, residing within the Settlement, in Sinza Road, and owning a shipbuilding yard outside the Settlement, beyond Markham Road Bridge. About a year ago, accused agreed to construct for one Hsin Chang, two launches, at a price of Tls. 9,500 exclusive of machinery. Accused ordered wood from the complainant—a lumber merchant—and against the various consignments gave the complainant at first promissory notes and afterwards orders on the Hung Tah Bank at three days' sight. Complainant presented the orders at the Bank, but they were dishonoured and he was informed that accused had no account there. Complainant saw accused about the matter and the latter told him it would be all right and the accounts would be met when he received payment from Hsin Chang for the boats. Complainant afterwards saw Hsin Chang, who said that he had already paid for the boats. On the 17th instant it was ascertained that accused had sold his furniture and was about to leave Shanghai. Information was given to the police, a charge laid, and the man was arrested. At the police-station he admitted that he had received all the money due from Hsin Chang with the exception of Tls. 200. When examined by the Court he qualified this statement by stating that there was still Tls. 1,100 due to him from Hsin Chang.

After hearing the evidence, the Court remanded accused in custody until Friday next and a summons was ordered to be issued for the attendance of Hsin Chang at the next hearing.

MORE MILK FROM UNLICENSED DAIRIES.

A coolie was charged with bringing milk into the Settlement for sale, from an unlicensed dairy.

Inspector Hill, of the Health Department, said that for the last two months the accused had been bringing milk into the Settlement from an unlicensed dairy in the native city and supplying it to houses in Weihaiwei Road. On analysis, the milk was found to contain 41.1 per cent of added water.

The accused was sentenced to three days' cangue and fourteen days' imprisonment, and the Magistrate said he would communicate with the City authorities, with a view to having the owner of the unlicensed dairy summoned to appear.

EXTORTION BY A CONSTABLE.

A native constable, from Wayside Police Station, was charged with extorting the sum of thirteen cents from a ricsha coolie.

The evidence showed that the accused arrested the ricsha coolie for touting for hire. On the way to the police-station the accused pointed out that if taken to the station, the coolie would have to pay one dollar, but that accused would accept a bribe and let him go. The coolie paid thirteen cents to accused and was immediately released from custody. The coolie afterwards reported the matter to a native detective.

Accused, who had already been dismissed from the Police Force, was sentenced to a fortnight's cangue and two and a half months' imprisonment.

THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

FACTS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

The liver and stomach work harmoniously together, to change the food we eat into blood, bone, and tissue. The stomach supplies the gastric juice which digests the albuminous part of our food, and the bile from the liver completes the process of digestion by acting on the oils and fats. The digested food is then ready for conversion into pure, rich blood. When, however, the stomach and liver are out of order, there is not enough gastric juice and bile formed to completely digest the food and form new blood, and the undigested food wearies and irritates the delicate mechanism, and clogs the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills stimulate the flow of gastric juice and bile, thus directly aiding digestion and helping in the making of new, life-giving blood. This medicine should be used by all who have such symptoms of liver and stomach complaints as these :—

Feeling of fulness, drowsiness and heaviness after stomach pains ; yellowness of the whites of the eyes; heartburn; indigestion ; spots before the eyes ; constipation ; vomitting ; changeable appetite ; melancholy feelings; difficulty in breathing ; tight feeling across the chest ; headache ; bad taste in the mouth. Doan's Dinner Pills are reliable, and they will cure all stomach, liver and bowel troubles.

Doan's Dinner Pills are 1/1½ a box, or 6 boxes for 6/-. Of all chemists and medicine-dealers, or direct from the proprietors, the Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, England, post free on receipt of price.

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BIRTHS.

WELLS.—On March 15, 1908, at "Fernbank," Tufnell Park, London, the wife of F. A. Wells, of a daughter.

SOUZA.—On March 15, 1908, at 40 Boone Road, Shanghai, the wife of A. M. de Souza of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TUCKEY—DONOVAN.—On March 10, 1908, at the Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. A. J. Walker, William Robinson Townsend, B.E., A.M.I.C.E., Tientsin, second son of the late Major John Tuckey, of Kilronan, Dunmanway, Co. Cork, Ireland, to Mary Grace, daughter of Charles Donovan, Esq., Indian Civil Service (retired) of Ummera House, Timoleague, Co. Cork, Ireland.

DEATHS.

McKENDRICK.—On March 17, 1908, at Manila, Charles McKendrick, late Chief Engineer China Navigation Co.'s S.S. "Kwangse." By wire.

DAMSTROM.—On February 16, 1908, at Canonbury, London, N. Mrs. O. P. Damström, for forty years a resident of Chefoo. Friends will kindly accept of this, the only intimation.

SHEWAN.—On March 18, 1908, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Arthur Shewan, aged 54 years.

PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. KUTWO, March 12.—For Hankow—Messrs. J. Findlay and M. B. Gregory.

Per str. SUIWO, March 13.—For Nanking—Messrs. O. Strufe and J. C. Jones. For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. D. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hamilton and two children, Mrs. C. Baker, Mrs. L. McDowell, His Excellency G. O. Wallenberg and valet, Messrs. G. Horngren, F. Cronholm, E. G. Sahlin, Iyakson, M. Ekman, and the Rev. J. R. Stewart.

Per str. EMPRESS OF CHINA, March 14.—For London — Rev. Chas. T. Fisher, Messrs. Alfred Black, H. J. Burkhardt, and J. D. Harris. For Yokohama—Messrs. Ivor de La Rue, H. Palmer, C. D. Davies, and V. V. Davies. For Nagasaki—Mr. R. B. Moorhead.

Per str. PEKIN, March 13.—For Ningpo—Rev. Pollard.

Per str. KIUKIANG, March 14.—For Hongkong—Mr. Rummell.

Per str. LITA, March 14.—For Ningpo—Messrs. J. Kimelmann and T. Hino.

Per str. PRINZESS ALICE, March 16.—For Kobe—Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Miller, Mrs. and Miss Reibold, Messrs. F. Nebel, A. Kramer, Herbert Peiser, and E. J. Ezra. For Yokohama—Sir Westby, Lady, and Miss Perceval and child, Messrs. John M. Switzer and McKorrola.

Per str. LIMAO, March 16.—For Hankow—Mrs. de Premesnil, Mr. and Mrs. Fechnar, Dr. and Mrs. O. H. Wilson, Miss Jamer, General Larnac, Messrs. Pageot, Ch. Pin, and Whiting.

Per str. KINLING, March 15.—For Nanking—Mr. and Mrs. Chang Ze-hun, and Mr. H. P. Shaw. For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Tuckey, Messrs. A. A. Jamieson, G. Guttentag, H. Meyer, and L. Appel.

Per str. FENGTIEN, March 14.—For Chefoo—Messrs. W. C. Langdon, McEachran, and T. Tatoh. For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Sturges, Messrs. R. Brossap, G. H. Rendall, Dodwell, H. Hoter, and P. C. Henderson.

Per str. KIANGYUNG, March 14.—For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Noel, and Mr. C. Rayner.

Per str. KWANGLEE, March 17.—For Hongkong—Mr. Hsu.

Per str. TAISHUN, March 17.—For Chefoo—Mr. Koga.

Per str. HSINYU, March 17.—For Tientsin—Misses Johnson and Brown, and Rev. W. B. Sloan.

Per str. KIANGYU, March 16.—For Hankow—Mr. E. Casey.

Per str. HAEAN, March 17.—For Pagoda Anchorage—Miss Shaw.

Per str. MARMORA, March 17.—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Entwistle, Lady Lugard, Miss Stuart, H.E. E. de Kuczynski, Messrs. J. C. Johnston, W. Hammel, H. J. Hill, A. G. Wood, H. P. King, T. Hedworth, J. A. Higgins, A. Haupt, McLavy, and J. V. Marshall. For Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. King Harman and child, Messrs. H. C. Gray, A. Eek, W. Vickers, W. Kinchela, and J. B. Paterson. For Penang—Mr. W. S. Nicholls. For Bombay—Mrs. R. Campbell, and Misses (2) Campbell. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stewart and two children, Mrs. Crawford Kerr, Lady and Miss Souter. For London—Mrs. A. W. Burkill and two children, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Potts and child, Capt. and Mrs. James Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Seward and child, Mrs. H. H. Taylor and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Gale, Misses Pemper, Mackie, Hudson, Hayward, and Hunter, Bishop and Miss Scott, Messrs. F. Souter, E. Trueman Freeman, J. Ingram, O. V. Lanning, A. Watson, G. Craig, L. R. Wheen, G. F. Lanning, Alex. Ross, A. M. Maclean, J. H. Housten, and A. R. Harris.

Per str. HANGSANG, March 16.—For Swatow—Mrs. E. Laporte. For Hongkong—Mrs. M. and Miss V. Russell, and Miss T. Bilge.

Per str. LOONGWO, March 17.—For Nanking—Mr. L. Mooser. For Kiukiang—Mrs. Johnstone, and Mrs. Morrison. For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. F. Bulkeley Johnson and maid, Mrs. Whiting, Mrs. Potter, Miss Sloan, Dr. Hayes, Rev. T. P. Hampson, Messrs. Sloan, Davignon, Ullrich, F. W. White, and F. Scun.

Per str. YINGCHOW, March 17.—For Tientsin—Mr. A. M. Galloway.

Per str. KWANGLEE, March 17.—For Hongkong—Mr. Sun.

Per str. HSINMING, March 17.—For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Alsermann.

Per str. HSINCHI, March 17.—For Tientsin—Mr. E. S. Little, junr.

Per str. HAEAN, March 17.—For Foochow—Mr. Liu.

Per str. KINGSING, March 18.—For Chefoo—Mr. V. R. Eckford. For Tientsin—Mrs. J. S. Barnes, Miss Rosa Barnes, Messrs. J. R. Squires, F. Ingold, and C. P. Almond.

Per str. POYANG, March 17.—For Hankow—Mr. C. Kuchner.

Per str. IRENE, March 19.—For Amoy—Mr. J. H. Roberts.

Per str. ESANG, March 18.—For Foochow—Miss Lacey.

Per str. KAIPING, March 18.—For Chinwangtao—Mr. W. F. Harris. For Tientsin—Major Micklem, Messrs. Frost, Fritz Brietung, C. Lagerholm, Wolder and Woo. For Peking—Mr. W. C. Lacy.

INWARD.

Per str. TONKIN, March 11.—From Kobe—Misses Myasaki and Miyamoto, and Mr. Okamoto.

Per str. TUNGSHING, March 13.—From Swatow—Messrs. W. S. Smith, J. R. Paterson, H. Paquet, and T. Logan.

Per str. KINLING, March 13.—From Hankow and Ports—Mr. and Mrs. Entwistle, Miss F. M. Buck, Messrs. J. Tippin, V. Meir, J, C. Wong, Thompson, H. E. Collins, and Ruchichuz.

Per str. TAKSANG, March 13.—From Tsingtao—Messrs. Boyd, Haddy, and V. Wangenheim.

Per str. PRINZESS ALICE, March 14.—From Hamburg—Mrs. Troitzsch, Messrs. Appel and Prediger. From Antwerp—Mr. H. Meyer. From Southampton—Mrs. C. and Miss Bruce and child, Mr. and Mrs. Coruvley and child, Mrs. McLeod and three children, Misses Clark and F. Richard, Messrs. Mudditt, R. Gonitzka, Ch. Best, R. McNeillage, G. Randall, F. Stephen, D. Monro, and R. Davidson. From Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. Falkenhagen and child, Mr. and Mrs. Breymann and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Brucher and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Fechner, Mr. and Mrs. Emolareff, Mr. and Mrs. A. Beer, Messrs. F. Trost, Danz, Goetz, C. Price, G. Lingford, F. Stamplel, A. Moule, and W. Hahn. From Naples—Mr. and Mrs. Tisdall, and Mr. C. P. Almond. From Port Said—Mrs. Snethlage. From Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Messrs. Kerr and two children. From Singapore—Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Morrison, Misses Pratt, Paterson and Duff, Messrs. R. McDonald, Gayton, and Foe d'Almeida. From Hongkong—

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Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. Marco, Mrs. de Premesnil, Mrs. Sanches and two children, Mrs. Chamberlain, Misses Famar, Marshall, A. Leon, and Green, Messrs. D. H. and E. Guisberg, Th. Adair, C. A. Asker, Ch. Bryan, A. Boughlon, F. M. Switzer, K. Oldoerp, A. Neumann, A. Haupt, Findlay, Hays, Leon Weil, Kirmse, W. Ellis, F. C. de Pinna, Fageot, Curt Lorenz, A. Stubbe, Paul Becker, F. Cruz, and W. Pithie, and General Laurac.

Per str. Kasuga Maru, March 18.—From Japan—Messrs. C. Aketo, G. C. Bowman, F. E. Shindler, H. K. Hemans, J. H. Kuhus, Y. Tsumura, K. Harada, L. Meier, J. Smith.

Per str. Kaga Maru, March 17.—From Japan—Dr. Charles G., Mrs. Helen F., and Miss Helen G. Campbell, Mrs. M. St. McWer, Mrs. A. Rabatel, and Mr. M. M'Grath.

Per str. Waishing, March 18.—From Swatow—Messrs. Williams and Sinclair.

Per str. Sikiang, March 18.—From Tsingtao—Mr. and Mrs. Eichwede, Messrs. F. Schmacht, J. Artberg, C. Huddy, Burgoyne, E. Höft, and P. Valder.

Per str. Manila, March 14.—From Japan—Mr. and Mrs. Cosand, Mr. and Mrs. Smart, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Messrs. Pyke, Montague, Howe, Mahr, and Butt.

Per str. Kiangteen, March 14.—From Ningpo—Mr. H. Edgren.

Per str. Haean, March 14.—From Foochow—Miss Ida Lief.

Per str. Lita, March 14.—From Ningpo—Mr. Neill.

Per str. Limao, March 14.—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Rugg, and Mr. Bouchoux.

Per str. Loongwo, March 15.—From Hankow and Ports—Dr. Dawer, Messrs. H. S. Cooke, Reinhold, and W. B. Hull.

Per str. Hsinyu, March 15.—From Tientsin and Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Van, Master and Miss Van.

Per str. Meilee, March 14.—From Hankow — Messrs. Rosemann and Rhode.

Per str. Pekin, March 15.—From Ningpo—Messrs. Fonquer, Eckhold, and Gorston.

Per str. Empress of China, March 14.—From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. B. Johnson, Misses Joseph and Maples, Messrs. Read, I. P. Hampson, S. H. Ellis, H. Lowinsohn, F. Schmacht, Davignon, Ullrich, Bough, and C. H. Burler.

Per str. Yingchow, March 16.—From Amoy—Miss A. M. Shaw, and Mr. A. D. Galloway.

Per str. Admirai von Tirpitz, March 16.—From Tsingtao, Chefoo, and Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Schomburg, Messrs. B. Blumhardt, Tsei, Barwald, Montanaro, Rollo, Corapa, Watanabe, and Allen.

Per str. Kaiping, March 15.—From Chinwangtao—Mrs. and Miss Badnell, and one Italian Sailor. From Tientsin—Mr., Mrs., and Master Annand, and Major Micklem. From Peking—Mr. and Miss Scott, Taotai Chow Wang-pang, Commander de Luca, Messrs. Cabb and Clark.

Per str. Kingsing, March 15.—From Chefoo—Mrs. I. Douglass and child, Messrs. Andressen and McMullen.

Per str. Tatung, March 16.—From Hankow and Ports—Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Jones, Miss Byles, Revs. Hamarth and Rubbens, Messrs. Dresing, Cubbon, Keily, Johnston, Little, and Griffin.

Per str. Lita, March 17.—From Ningpo—Messrs. J. Kimelmann and T. Hino.

Per str. Lienshing, March 17.—From Tientsin—Mr. Brown.

Per str. Kianghsin, March 15.—From Hankow—Mr. G. B. Greizing. From Wuhu—Rev. F. E. Lund, and Mr. M. Piderschen. From Nanking—Messrs. Kwei Lu-ching and Liu Ching-ching.

Per str. Kiangteen, March 17.—From Ningpo—Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. Hudson, and Rev. Pollard.

Per str. Shuntien, March 17.—From Tientsin—Mrs. and Misses (2) Bryson, Mr. and Miss Hide, and Dr. Mackay.

THE SHANGHAI SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Committee:

Sir Pelham Warren.

A. W. Burkill	K. J. McEuen
E. O. Cumming	Wm. Meyerink
H. Fresson	S. W. Pratt, M.R.C.V.
E. R. Hooper	Brasier de Thuy
H. Maitland	M. Tillot

H. Hanbury, *Hon. Treas.*

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P. M. Lancaster,
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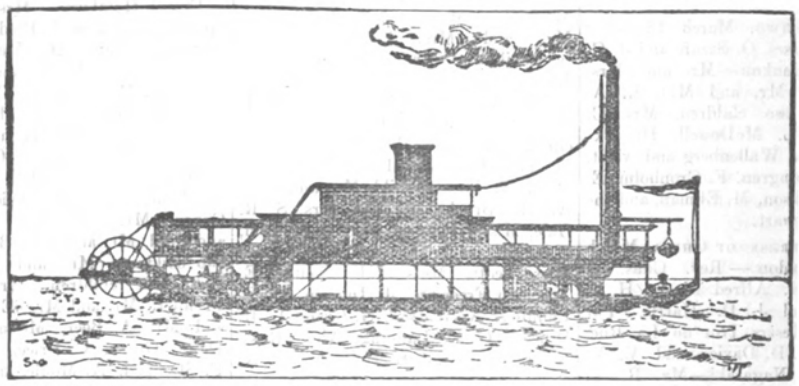

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LATE NEWS SUPPLEMENT

NORTH-CHINA HERALD & S. C. & C. GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MARCH 20 1908

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

March 20.

ONCE again the Parliament of Shanghai holds brief session and the best opportunity available at any time in the year for an expression of public opinion on Municipal matters is afforded this afternoon to Ratepayers. Owing to the unfortunate omission on the part of the Secretariat to issue the Financial Statement ten days before the date fixed for the Annual Meeting, in accordance with a clause in the Land Regulations, some uncertainty would seem to prevail regarding the "validity" of to-day's meeting and of any Resolutions that may be passed by it. We believe, however, that there is no need for any anxiety on this point; the mistake, regrettable as it is, may be regarded as a technical one, not of sufficient importance to invalidate in the eyes of any Court an Annual Meeting. Doubtless, there will be a statement made on the subject, which will go far to remove any misgivings that may yet lurk in the public mind. It will still be open to any Ratepayer to move the adjournment of the meeting until next week, if he supposes that in so doing he will be promoting the interests of the community. The majority of Ratepayers, however, will probably be of opinion that they are already in possession of as many facts culled from the Report issued so few days ago as they are accustomed to glean during the year that the publication remains in a prominent position on their bookshelves. In the event, therefore, of a motion for adjournment being put and being defeated, the Meeting will find itself well furnished with material for an interesting and, we may hope, profitable debate.

To judge by the most recent indications, the matter that is nearest to Ratepayers' hearts is the question of finance and especially the proposal to raise the rate of taxation. On this subject it is desirable that there should be the fullest discussion, for only by such means can the misunderstanding that surrounds the expenditure of most administrations be dissipated. A striking example of this feature has been afforded by the experience of the Liberal Cabinet at Home. It is safe to say that during their long period of exclusion from office the Liberals made more consistent use of the alleged extravagance of the Government in power than of any other loophole in their assaults upon the Ministerial stronghold. Entrusted with the reins of administration, however, they find themselves not only unable to effect any striking reduction in the national expenditure, but are even pledged by their party programme to incur far heavier obligations than would ever have been undertaken by a Unionist Cabinet. In the same way in Shanghai it is easy to refer to times of depression, to quote reduction in private expenditure and to be led away by the belief that the municipal outlay should reflect the oscillations of the individual speculator's financial position. The comparison, however, does not hold good. Those who are responsible for the government of a community such as ours must look beyond the fluctuations of markets and decide whether there is reasonable ground for regarding the future of the port as assured or otherwise. If assured, then a broad-minded policy must be adopted, certainly within the Settlement's recognized capacity, but not inspired by short-sighted nervousness owing to a temporary depression. It is impossible to look round Shanghai without being struck with the number of instances where we have outgrown the provision that sufficed in former years. First reflexions may well prove uncomfortable, but a sturdy hope in the future of the Settlement brings consolation. At the same time the strictest attention must needs be paid to each heading of expenditure, for in many directions can money saved be well spent. For this reason we advocate the inclusion in future Financial Statements of comparative figures for every item, in order that readers of the Annual Report may follow at a glance the movements of municipal expenditure.

The re-appearance of a resolution for the admission of the foreign Press to Council Meetings argues that another strenuous effort is to be made to graft the principles involved in general catchwords on to the peculiar circumstances of our local government. Publicity is a recognized element in the administration of public affairs, but a reservation has to be made in regard to the deliberations of an executive body, where so many complex issues are brought into play, as in Shanghai. The wording of the Resolution admits this difficulty and defeats its ostensible object by acknowledging that the Council must decide what matters can or can not be made public. As far as Ratepayers are concerned the admission of the Press to Council meetings would result in very little more general knowledge of its deliberations than might be attained under the present arrangements. On the other hand a system would be introduced that would be almost certain to exercise an injurious influence upon the administration of this Settlement. We believe that our amateur form of government is the best in the circumstances, but a blow would at once be struck at it by imposing hard and fast parliamentary rules of procedure upon our legislators. Their work would be doubled and the position could no longer be filled by the class of men who are now willing to undertake it. We are of opinion, however, that the attempt already being made to render the Municipal Minutes more readable is still capable of extension and that in time "The Municipal Gazette" can be made to cover the ground that it is the purpose of Resolution XIII to break. Before the Meeting can reach this subject it will be called upon to dispose of the Opium Resolution, and in order that all the business of the day may be transacted we trust that no time will be lost by the introduction of irrelevant matter. Mr. E. S. Little's Amendment seeks to dot

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the i's and to cross the t's of the official Resolution, which stops where it does, because the Council is unwilling to bind its successors in 1909 to an inflexible policy on this subject. Its own attitude, however, has been made sufficiently clear in the correspondence with the Shanghai Missionary Association, and there can be no room for doubt that within two years all opium houses in Shanghai will be closed. Finance, Opium and Public Council Meetings supply a somewhat formidable Agenda for the afternoon, and in connexion with it we cannot do better than commend to all speakers the excellent advice of Mr. Justice Story :—

Be brief, be pointed; let your matter stand
Lucid in order, solid and at hand;
Spend not your words on trifles, but condense;
Strike with the mass of thoughts, not drops of sense;
Press to the close with vigour once begun,
And leave (how hard the task!), leave off when done.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

March 20.

THE COST OF SOCIETY.

M. Paul Deschanel, formerly President of the French Chamber, has lately submitted to his Government an instructive report on the cost of living "in society" in different countries. The immediate object of the report is to obtain an increase of pay for French Consular representatives, with a view to the amount of entertaining to which their position compels them. But what people of Consular rank are forced to do, (this is not to suggest that their inclinations may not jump with their necessities), other people do as a matter of choice: and M. Paul Deschanel, as a Frenchman who understands naturally the value of money, as an official who has lived in several different lands, and above all as *beau garçon* well versed in the ways of society, may be heard with no less conviction than interest. He has divided the world into six zones in the ascending order of expensiveness. In the lowest we find Belgium, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal and Switzerland. Next above these come France, Germany, Montenegro, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, where living is a fifth dearer. Again, there is a higher "medium dearness of living" in Great Britain and Holland, in Austria-Hungary, the Balkan States and Greece, in Turkey and in Morocco. Another fifth must be added in Egypt, Persia and Russia. Another fifth in Australia, British and Dutch India, Siam, China, Korea and Japan. Last of all in Canada, the United States, South America, the West Indies and Africa (everywhere except under the Turk) "the cost of living is excessive." What a man and his wife can do comfortably and well in Belgium on £566 a year would cost them £1,133 in New York. With reference to Great Britain, we might reply to M. Deschanel that the cost of living depends, not upon what a man must have, but upon what he wants to have. The actual cost of life in England might be made as low as, if not lower than in any country. But the general standard of wants is higher; and thus we arrive at a prevailing expensiveness in all things, not only among rich people but, as compared with life in other European countries, among the poor. This high standard is worth taking into consideration because of its indirect bearing on the size of the Budget which we were discussing yesterday. Governments would certainly not be allowed to be "plentiful in all expenses" but that the popular ideas of the nation where money is concerned are accustomed to prodigality and large figures.

THE MARSHALL ISLANDS TRADE CASE.

News comes from Melbourne that the dispute between Australia and Germany in connexion with the Marshall Islands copra case is at last decided; and that Germany will pay the claims of Messrs. Burns, Philp and Co., of Sydney, to the extent of £4,100. The Islands, which form a part of the North Pacific Polynesian group, next above the Gilbert Islands and north-eastwards of Australia, do not occupy a large space in the attentions of the outside world. But the case of their copra trade is worth attention; and certainly it involved long communications between the British Foreign Office and Berlin. So far back as 1889 the boundaries of the Islands, which number thirty-three in the two groups, were agreed upon between Great Britain and their owner, Germany; and according to the agreement then signed, equal privileges were to be extended to the traders of both nationalities. But in 1904 the German authorities, desirous of retaining the copra which is the Marshall Islands' chief export for their own nationals, imposed heavy charges upon the trading licences of Australian firms, and subsequently placed an export tax of 30 marks per ton on copra. The result of this move was, empty Australian ships and a great outcry at Sydney, where the merchants were quite unable to face such crushing disabilities. Strong representations were made by the Australian Government through the Foreign Office, which eventually led to the removal of the offending restrictions. Meanwhile Messrs. Burns, Philp and Co., who were principally affected, set up a claim for £12,752 in compensation for their losses, of which, as has been said, about one third is to be paid. The compensation cannot be called excessive when we consider that the value of copra taken out of the Islands in the year after the imposition of the duty,—when exportation would be almost inevitably reduced below the normal,—was nearly £35,000. Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co. were among the chief traders; and, apart from copra, some business is done in tortoise shell and mother-o'-pearl. But it is not necessary to lay stress on this point which has now been settled.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE

"North-China Daily News" Service.

JAPANESE COLONIZATION.

SUBSIDIES FOR A PRIVATE COMPANY.

Tokio, March 19.

An amended Bill for the payment, by Japan alone, for a period of eight years of a subsidy of Y. 300,000 to Marquis Katsura's Oriental Colonization Company has been introduced before the Diet. As a practical assurance of Japan's protectorate over the operations of the Company it will undoubtedly be passed.

Debentures to the amount of Y. 10,000,000 will be issued in ten separate lots, to provide capital for side works, which will include banking and marine enterprise, and mining and manufacturing industries..—*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE CAUSE OF THE QUARREL.

New York, March 19.

General Fock has mortally wounded General Smirnoff in a duel at St. Petersburg.

General Fock had challenged his antagonist on the ground that his reputation had been injured by the memorandum which General Smirnoff handed to the Court in connexion with the Port Arthur trial.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE IDAHO MURDER.

New York, March 19.

Orchard, who turned informer in connexion with the murder of Mr. Steunenberg, ex-Governor of Idaho, has been condemned to death. —*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE TERRITORIAL FORCES.

AN OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

London, March 16.

An Army Order announces that it has been decided to form

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an Officers' Training Corps in order to train students of Universities and public schools with a view to their becoming a special reserve of territorial officers.—*Exclusive Service.*

SOCIALIST HARDIHOOD.

A CHANCE FOR GLASGOW.

London, March 19.

Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., is standing as the Socialist candidate for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University against the Premier and Lord Curzon.—*Exclusive Service.*

GERMANY AND ITALY.

ROYAL COURTESIES AT VENICE.

London, March 19.

The German Emperor and Empress will arrive in Venice on the 25th instant. King Victor Emanuel and Signor Tittoni, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, will arrive simultaneously. The German Emperor will be accompanied by Herr Jenisch of the German Foreign Office.—*Exclusive Service.*

THE BRITISH NAVY.

LORD TWEEDMOUTH'S OPTIMISM.

London vi i Bombay, March 19.

Lord Tweedmouth, speaking in the House of Lords, said that by the spring of the year 1911 we shall have a fleet of first-class battleships unequalled by those of any Power, he might almost say by a combination of all the Powers of the world.

Battleships, added Lord Tweedmouth, were now passing through an experimental stage which rendered a moderate rate of construction desirable. The basin at Rosyth would accommodate twenty-two Dreadnoughts.—*Reuter.*

FROM HONGKONG TO TEHERAN.

SIR THOMAS JACKSON'S NEW POSITION.

London vi i Bombay, March 19.

Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart., formerly Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has accepted the chairmanship of the Bank of Persia.—*Reuter.*

THE CRISIS IN HAYTI.

REFUGEES TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

London vi i Bombay, March 19.

Telegrams from Port-au-Prince state that the Government has replied to the foreign representatives granting their request to allow refugees to leave the country, but insisting that the foreign Consulates shall not be permitted to become asylums.——*Reuter.*

THE "TSUSHIMA" MINISTRY.

RUSSIAN NAVAL PROJECT REFUSED.

London viâ Bombay, March 19.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg state that the Committee of the Duma has rejected the credit for new battleships, and has insisted on the reorganization of the Ministry of Marine and on the determination by the Legislature of the naval programme.—*Reuter.*

IMPERIAL AUDIENCE.

Peking, March 18.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to the Grand Council and to Yang Shih-ch'i, lately Special Commissioner to the South Pacific Islands.—*Special Telegram.*

SPECIAL SERVICE.

By arrangement with "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd."

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, March 18.

The "*Novoe Vremya*" publishes an interview with Prince Bülow, the German Chancellor, in which he repudiates the anti-German attacks of the Russian Press and cautions the Press against continuing them.

King Edward has made the following dispositions for his travels: He will stay during the second week of April in Biarritz and then go to London. The King and the Queen intend to visit Copenhagen and Christiania during the second half of the month of April. They will return to London on May 4.

The capital punishment pronounced upon General Stoessel has been commuted by the Tsar into ten years' imprisonment with exclusion from service in the army and loss of his rank.

Peace has been restored in Hayti for the time being. The action of the Powers is designed only to protect the foreigners.

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Peking, March 18.

The Yuchuanpu (Board of Communications) is negotiating at present with the Belgian Compagnie de Chemins de Fer Chinois about taking over the management of the Peking-Hankow railway, which is now in the hands of the said Company owing to the loan granted, amounting to frs. 112,500,000. The Chinese Government wishes to make use of the clause of the treaty granting the right to redeem this loan after October, 1907, sooner than it is obliged to do, viz., until the year 1929. It intends to raise a new loan abroad of the same amount as the old loan. The management of the railway will then be entrusted to a Chinese company, which will be similar to the Steam Navigation Company. This company is to redeem the new foreign loan within five years with pure Chinese capital.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

"THE SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST."

March 13.

Prince Bulow has made a statement in which he severely rebuked "The Times" for its action in connexion with the Emperor William's private letter to Lord Tweedmouth.

March 14.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts, speaking in the House of Lords on the recent Army reforms, condemned Mr. Haldane's field artillery. He said that to place reliance on amateur artillerists would result in inevitable disaster in the event of war.

"THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

London, March 12.

Mrs. Evelyn Thaw has begun an action for the annulment of her marriage.

Seventy members of the Unionist Party joined issue with the Ministerialists in the House of Commons in the rejection of the Socialists' Bill demanding that the State either provide work or maintenance for the unemployed. The Government's majority against the Bill was one hundred and forty-nine. In the debate on the Bill and the vote the cleavage in the ranks of the Ministerialists was demonstrated most effectively, and the Unionist Press is jubilant.

March 15.

A fall of twenty per cent has taken place in Welsh anthracite.

WE are informed that starting from to-morrow, March 21, a mail will close daily for Hangchow at 11 a.m., to go by train viâ Soochow. Letters and papers for this mail must be handed in at the Chinese Imperial Post Office.

A CHANGCHUN telegram to the "Mainichi" states that anti-Japanese feeling is increasing there and at Kirin. The Chinese refuse to buy Japanese goods, and the Chinese troops are exercising a vigilant watch over the Japanese.

AT the Mixed Court yesterday morning a shroff was fined Tls. 500 and sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for gross carelessness in allowing a fire to occur on his hong premises in Canton Road. Mr. Francis Ellis represented the Insurance Companies concerned and Mr. W. S. Fleming appeared for the defence.

THE last issue of the Hongkong Government "Gazette" states that His Excellency the Governor has appointed, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, the Honourable Mr. Henry Keswick to be an un-official member of the Executive Council, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Edbert Ansgar Hewett or until further notice.

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About 8 p.m. on Wednesday a native woman was held up by a thief, who twisted a cloth band around her neck and after rendering her unconscious, robbed her of part of her clothing and such money and jewellery as she possessed.

The Japanese torpedo-boat No. 44 ran ashore in Hamada harbor, Iwami, on the forenoon of March 11 and was partly sunk. Her commander, Captain Shimokawa, and all the members of the crew were saved. "Japan Advertiser."

The Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Lyeemoon, of 1,300 tons, which arrived at Tsuruga on March 11, dragged her anchor in a heavy gale. Finally the anchor chain snapped at about 3 p.m. and the hull was blown ashore. She was refloated before sunset with the assistance of the steamer Nichiyei Maru.

The funeral of the late Mr. Arthur Shewan took place at Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large gathering of his friends. The Burial Service was read by the Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A. and the coffin was carried to the grave by Messrs. G. W. Noel, R. Macgregor, H. Maitland, A. R. P. von Stockhausen. G. Somerville, E. F. Bateman, R. Carr and L. R. Burkhardt.

The Russian Terebvick, who to avoid arrest jumped overboard from the str. Port Maria on Wednesday and got ashore in a sampan, gave himself up to the Police yesterday morning, as he had no money with which to purchase food. The accused admits having embezzled a large sum of money, but says that he lost it all in gambling, and the gamblers who won his money gave him a passage ticket to Shanghai. Terebvick, who served on board the Russian cruiser Retvizan in the recent war and was afterwards taken prisoner by the Japanese, will be sent to Vladivostok for trial at an early date.

A quiet wedding took place at the Hongkong Cathedral on the 12th instant when Mr. James R. Smith, Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was married to Miss Edith A. Mountjoy Sanders, daughter of Mr. James Sanders, of South Molton, England, and sister of Dr. Sanders of the Matilda Hospital. Bishop Lander, assisted by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, M.A., conducted the ceremony. The bride, who was given away by Dr. Sanders, was supported by Miss Schoch, while Mr. H. E. Hunter acted as best man. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Smith left for Japan where the honeymoon is to be spent.—"The Hongkong Daily Press."

On February 20 before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (*Present*—Lord Macnaghten, Lord Atkinson, Sir Arthur Wilson and Sir Gorell Barnes) were heard two consolidated appeals from the judgements given by H. M.'s Supreme Court for China and Korea in regard to the actions arising from the collision which occurred on June 6, 1906, between the C. N. S. Chinkiang and H. M. S. Alacrity. Judgement, it will be remembered, was given in each case for the Alacrity. At the close of the arguments for the respondents their Lordships did not call upon counsel for the appellants to reply. Lord Macnaghten said that their Lordships would reserve judgement.

THE TELEPHONE REPORT.

We understood that the Telephone Inquiry Committee has sent in its report to the Telephone Company, after a very exhaustive inquiry into the system in use here. The inquiry has extended over several months, and as a result of its investigation the Committee recommends drastic alterations in the telephone service. It is to be hoped that the report will be made public soon and that the suggestions for a radical alteration of the service may be promptly acted upon.

THE "FIRE FOX."

At the Mixed Court yesterday morning, before Mr. Pao Yi (Magistrate) and Dr. S. P. Barchet (U. S. Assessor), a loafer and a young apprentice were charged with having been concerned together in attempting to set fire to a shop, No. 169 Thibet Road on the 23rd, 24th and 25th ultimo. On the dates mentioned, several mysterious outbreaks of fire occurred on the premises, and on February 25, the apprentice admitted to Detective-sergeant Bray, who was investigating the matter, that he had placed several pieces of paper in the drawers and underneath the curtains. The papers were given to him by a loafer, who had paid him $5 for his work. The supposition was that the paper had been chemically treated, in order to set fire to the house. As no evidence, other than the apprentice's statement, could be brought against the loafer, he was released upon giving security satisfactory to the Court. The apprentice was sentenced to six months' detention in a Reformatory.

The Africa Cup Competition was begun on Sunday last under unfavourable weather conditions. "A" Company led off and completed the march in two hours 20 minutes. The Portuguese Company followed and cut down the time by three and a half minutes; this unit unfortunately was one man short. Next in order came the Artillery, and that unit's time was two hours twenty-one minutes. So far no great brilliancy has been shown in the competition, but details will not be available until the conclusion of the competition.

The Mounted Infantry paraded at the Swimming Bath on Sunday at 9.15 a.m. and marched to the rifle range under the command of Captain Collyer. A drill was then held before the Commandant. Subsequently the company had a ride across country and finished near the rifle range. A marked improvement in horsemanship was observable.

Reprimands from Peking are evidently having the effect of spurring the authorities of this province into taking more effective action against the salt smugglers, for 500 native soldiers left Soochow on Sunday and were distributed at various points along the railway line, to act as guards against the movements of the smugglers. It was reported that 200 would come to Shanghai and the necessary measures to escort them through the Settlement to the Native City were made, but the last party left the train at Naziang. With these additional troops near the headquarters of the salt smugglers a check ought to be given to these gangs which have been particularly daring ever since the riots of 1905.

A Chinese shopkeeper was proceeded against at the Hongkong Magistracy on the 6th instant for selling bottles of Florida water which infringed the trade marks of Lanman and Kemp, the complainants. Argument took place on a technical detail and an amendment of the summons having been made, the case was opened and later adjourned.

It is reported from Nanpu, Szechuan, that the new opium rules, though but partially carried out there, have not been without some good effect. The dens are closed and the drug is supposed to be obtainable from the Government office only. It is reported that a good many people have given up the habit.

The Annual Report of the Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ld., for the year ended December 31, 1907, shows as a result of the year's working a balance at general working account of $271,610.43. This has enabled the directors to pay to the shareholders two interim dividends of 2 per cent and 3 per cent in July and November last, and after providing for general expenses, etc., there is a balance of $233,727.04. The payment of a final dividend, of 5 per cent, together with the interim dividends paid, will give the shareholders a return of 10 per cent for the year.

The principal items in the annual report of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.. Ld., are: Profit on working $350,290.37 as compared with $407,693.17 in 1906, being a decrease of $57,402.80. Balance at credit of profit and loss account, after paying interim dividend of 4 per cent and including $3,047.91 brought forward from last year, is $173,852.81. In almost all branches of the business there was a falling off, the most marked being in stocks of yarn which fell below the average of some years past.

The annual report of the China and Manila Steamboat Co., Ld., shows the year's gross profit on working is $18,713.33 and after payment of interest and other charges there remains a balance of $8,363.62 which is recommended be dealt with by writing $7,328.13 off value of steamers and buoys and moorings, leaving a balance of $1,035.49 to be carried forward to the credit of next year's account. The steamers Rubi and Zafiro have maintained their regular service between Hongkong and Manila very satisfactorily, having run steadily throughout the year. The poor result of their working is entirely owing to unusual scarcity of freight and passengers.

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THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ld., announces that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending March 7, 1908 amounted to 23,700.78 tons and the sales during the period to 21,824.60 tons.

THE following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn- Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Ld. :—

	Gallons.
Daily aggregate output of Crude Petroleum	100,000
Crude Petroleum in Tanks at date.....	550,000
	Cases.
Kerosene made since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram	100,000
Kerosene shipped since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram...	140,000
Kerosene in Stock at Renery at date	65,000

THE directors of Messrs. Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ld., submit to the shareholders a statement of accounts for the year ending December 31, 1907. The balance at credit of profit and loss account amounts to the sum of $3,876.91. After payment of auditor's fees a balance of $3,726.91 remains which it is proposed to carry forward to new account.

WE have received the annual report of the Shanghai General Hospital. During 1907 1,600 patients were admitted to the Hospital, of whom 190 were charged to the General and 102 to the French Municipality. The expenditure during the year, including the amounts written off, amounted to Tls. 74,182, and the receipts from paying patients reached the sum of Tls. 67,725. The staff now consists of twenty-three European, one American and two Japanese nurses.

A CASE was brought before the Mixed Court on Monday in which Tsen Sun-dzen was charged with allowing his unlicensed premises to be used for the purpose of obtaining injections of morphia. Inpector Kilner of the Health Department, stated that defendant had absconded. Witness had brought two Chinese who were in the habit of visiting defendant's shop in Market Road, where they were able to obtain injections of morphia. Both men were disfigured about the arms, bodies and legs by the use of syringes which had not been previously sterilized. Both witnesses were ordered by the Court to be sent to hospital. A warrant will be issued for the arrest of Tsen.

AT the Mixed Coust on Tuesday, before Mr. Wong (Assistant Magistrate) and Dr. S. P. Barchet (American Assessor) a coolie was charged with bringing milk into the Settlement from an unlicensed dairy, on the 17th instant. Inspector Hill of the Health Office, who prosecuted, stated that many complaints had been made recently concerning the inferior quality of milk brought into the Settlement and as the result of investigations accused had been arrested that morning in the act of bringing the milk in from the French concession. A remand was granted for further inquiries and an analysis of the milk.—Zau Zu-fah and two others were brought up by Detective-Sergeant Vaughan on a charge of robbery. Accused seized the native complainant, dragged him into an alleyway and robbed him of his money and clothes. Accused admitted his guilt but denied that the other two men who were charged, were his confederates. He gave the names of his accomplices. Zau was sentenced to three years' imprisonment; the other accused were released on security.—The motor-man of the tram car that caused the death of a Chinese on Monday was brought up on a charge of causing the death of the native. Inspector Macgregor pointed out that accused had done his utmost to avoid the accident, putting on the magnetic brake with such promptness that the conductor had been thrown off his feet by the shock. The Court found that accused was not to blame, and dismissed him with a caution. Mr. Wong suggested that the Tramway Company should pay for the deceased's funeral.

H. M. S.S. Royal Arthur, Britomart, Thistle, Nightingale, Teal and Snipe left Woosung on the 13th instant.

The Chinese Revenue cruiser Liuhsing left Shanghai on the 13th instant.

The Chinese gunboat Kiang-ching left Shanghai on the 13th instant.

FROM later accounts of the fire by which the German Consulate at Chefoo was destroyed it appears that the fire started in the upper storey of the building occupied as a bedroom by Consul Lenz, who discovered the outbreak upon going into his room. Mr. Gelewsky, the Secretary, as soon as he saw that it was impossible to enter the room closed all the doors and directed his efforts to saving the archives and office furniture on the ground floor, and it is principally due to his exertions that nearly everything movable was saved. The fire started about 10.30 a.m., and by one o'clock the entire building was demolished.

"THE China Times" of March 14 says that the funeral of the late M. Pokotiloff, Russian Minister to Peking, took place on Monday the 9th instant at 11 a.m. The whole European community i.e., the diplomatic body of Peking, including all the ladies, the staff of the I. M. Customs, of the foreign banks, etc., the Commanders and military agents of Peking, General Sucillon from Tientsin (who kindly sent the band from Tientsin) were present, and the German band from Peking. The foreign detachments were posted from the gate of the Imperial Russian Legation along Legation street as far as the German military barracks.

"The Japan Times" states that the steamer Eiyu Maru went ashore at Hokkaido on the 8th instant; she was insured for Y15,000. The Kydei Maru, owned by the Chishima Co., ran aground near Takayama, Hokkaido, on the 6th instant; this vessel was insured for Y50,000. The sailing vessel Sakae Maru was wrecked near Okitsu, Kadzusa, on the 8th; the insurance was Y3,000. On the 7th the Osaka Shosen liner Heijo Maru struck a submerged rock in the offing of Aburatsu, Hyuga. The cargo, mail and crew are safe. The Mitsu Bishi Company's salvage steamer left Nagasaki next evening to give assistance.

"The P. & T. Times" states that the N.-D.L.S. Staatssekretar Kraetke came into collision with the C. N. S. Tientsin coming up river on the 13th instant. It appears that the Tientsin got ashore on a sand bank and while the Kraetke was coming ahead to pass her, she kept her propellers going, trying to force her way over the obstruction. This she succeeded in doing and taking a sheer came ahead straight for the Kraetke's bow. The Kraetke seeing the danger promptly went full speed astern, but the Tientsin, nevertheless, bumped her slightly buckling one of her forward plates. Captain Lindberg was the pilot in charge of the German vessel and Captain Stavers of the Tientsin. A formal protest has been lodged by the Kraetke at the Harbour Master's office.

"L'ECHO DE CHINE" of Tuesday's date says that at the last meeting of the Tientsin Municipal Council the Chairman announced that the French Minister at Peking had ratified the election of M. Bourgery, against whom M. Nordman had raised objections, as a Member of the Council.

WE have received Japan papers dated to March 15.—A kerosene oil well is said to have been discovered in the middle of the town of Otaru.—Major-General Wogack, of the Russian army, arrived at Tsuruga on March 9 from Vladivostok and at once left for Yokohama. He is on his way to Egypt.—A Seoul message to the Japanese papers states that the committee in whose hands has been placed the work of removing the wall of Seoul has begun operations, starting at the great East Gate on the 9th instant.—It is reported that the Japanese Government began to enforce the new petroleum tax on the 14th instant.—Mr. Kusakabe, Director-General of Foreign Affairs in the Kuantung Government-General, will pay a visit to Viceroy Hsu Shih-chang in Mukden in the middle of April and inspect various commercial points.—Mr. van Heemstede, of the Kanagawa Prefectural Office, has been decorated with the Fifth Order of the Double Rising Sun in recognition of meritorious service rendered during the Russo-Japanese war.—Another small Russian steamer has been detained at Nagasaki in consequence of failure to pay for her supplies of coal; she is a vessel of 160 tons.—The Governor of Niigata reports that six persons were injured in the recent fire at Niigata and that the total loss of property is estimated at Y5,000,000.—During ten days ended March 10 foreign trade in Yokohama was: exports, Y3,226,569. and imports, Y3,858,406; the exports of gold and silver to America amounted to Y17,653.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer

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Fusan Maru went ashore on March 10 in the neighbourhood of the Pescadores, Formosa; the crew, passengers and cargo are reported to be safe.—Heavy snowstorms have caused frequent interruption to Japanese trains. — New South Wales will take part in the Japanese Exhibition of 1912.—A disastrous fire occurred at Niigata on the 8th instant. A strong gale was blowing at the time and the flames spread rapidly along six streets. In all, some 1,500 buildings were destroyed, among these being the Kokusu theatre, the residence of Mr. Saito Kijiro, a well-known millionaire, the Niigata Savings Bank, the Branch of the 89th Bank, the Chamber of Commerce, the premises of the Deep Sea Fishery Company, three hospitals, and the Ishizue Elementary School. The fire was not under control until about 5 o'clock on the following morning. The damage is estimated at Y365,000 and the insurance totals Y1,293,000.

"The Kobe Herald" states in connexion with a recent action for divorce brought in England by parties from Japan that the Judge (Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane) some time ago expressed a doubt whether he could grant a divorce, because he was not satisfied that there had been a legal marriage, the marriage having been celebrated in Japan according to the rites of the Church of England without any civil ceremony. The Judge has apparently now decided that the marriage was null and void for this reason. The ruling is an important one, as it affects a number of marriages of British subjects solemnized in Japan.

The Hakodate correspondent of the "Kobe Herald" states that a rather peculiar accident at Otaru to the steamer Katanga (3,300 tons gross) brought that vessel into Hakodate on the 7th instant for repairs. Her cargo consisted principally of a number of American locomotives, for the Hokkaido Railways, and while a case of machinery parts weighing eight or nine tons was slung from the derrick, the mainmast crumpled close to the deck and slowly fell aft along it in a twisted mass, badly damaging a steam winch which it struck. The wooden top section was broken in several pieces. The case which proved too great a strain on the mast appears to have dropped gently back into the hold again, without, as far as is known, doing any particular harm, and considering everything, it seems miraculous that the results were not more serious. Some slight damage to deck houses was done, but no accident to limb or loss of life is reported. After rigging up temporary shear-legs as a substitute, the vessel will return to Otaru to complete her discharge.

It is reported that Viceroy Chang will make a tour of inspection at the end of this month, and will take with him one doctor, three or four deputies, five or six military officials, and some of his bodyguards. He will first proceed to the West River, passing Shaoking, Nanning, Loting, Takhing, Fungchuen, Wuchow, and then to the western frontier, from there to Chinchow, Swatow, and Waichow and then return to Canton by the East River.—"S. C. M. Post."

"The China Mail" of March 10 says that Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the notorious rebel leader, for whose capture the Chinese Government has offered the sum of $200,000, is at Hongkong at present. He is on board one of the Japanese steamers in the harbour, having come up from Singapore on his way to Japan, accompanied by a few of his followers. During his short stay at Hongkong he will not go ashore. Dr. Sun Yat-sen was ordered to be banished from the Colony of Hongkong in 1895 for a period of five years, on the charge of having formed a conspiracy against the Chinese Government. He left the Colony before the order of banishment was issued and proceeded to England, where he was shortly afterwards kidnapped and confined in the Chinese Embassy, with the object of returning him to China, but the British Government procured his release.

FATAL TRAM ACCIDENT.

A fatal accident occurred in Avenue Road at 5.30 p.m. on Monday to a Chinese who jumped off a Bubbling Well tram from the wrong side. It appears that when the tram was between Carter and Medhurst Roads travelling at ordinary speed, the Chinese, without giving any signal to stop, opened the gate and jumped on to the adjacent line facing backwards. As his feet struck the ground he whirled around and fell under a tram travelling into the Settlement. His action had been so quick and unexpected that there was no possibility of averting the mishap. The tram was stopped instantly and it was found that although the life guard had carried his body along the man was crushed beyond hope of recovery and death had apparently been instantaneous. The impact broke the lamp in front of the tram. A doctor's services were at once obtained and the body was then removed to the Fearon Road mortuary.

DEATH OF MR. SHEWAN.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death, at the age of fifty-four, of Mr. Arthur Shewan, an old and esteemed resident of Shanghai, who died at the General Hospital early on Wednesday morning. He had been in hospital for a period of three months, suffering from on attack of pleurisy, but had lately showed signs of recovery and his numerous friends in the Settlement had expected to see him fit and well at on early date. Early on Wednesday morning, however, in turning over in bed a vessel of the heart was ruptured and he died peacefully in his sleep. Mr. Shewan came out to China about thirty-three years ago and joined the firm of Turner & Co. as tea-taster. After several years' service with that firm, he became associated with the firm of Shewan & Co., of which his brother, the Hon. Robert Shewan, was senior partner. Later he became one of the partners of Greaves and Co., whose firm name is now Geddes and Co., and about six years ago relinquished his interest in that business and became a sharebroker. Mr. Shewan was always a keen sportsman. A cricketer himself, he always took great interest in the game, and was also an owner of race-ponies and an old and prominent member of the Shanghai Race Club.

THE PRISONS OF CHINA.

Our Hongkong Correspondent writes:—Mr. Mek Hung-chun, an Imperial Commissioner, who has been appointed by the Emperor to inspect the prisons in the interior of China and to report to the Throne, has been passing through Hongkong on his way from Canton to the North. He has studied prison reform and prison procedure in Japan. He was appointed in 1906 on the Travelling Commission and on his return to China was appointed inspector of native prisons. In Canton he does not appear to have met with a very generous response on the part of the officials in his attempts to initiate prison reforms. He suggested that a grant of $200,000 be made to rebuild the prisons in the city, after the fashion of the new Namhoi building recently rearranged. He was met, however, with the sarcastic reply that "if there were to be any large improvements made, it seemed to the officials that it would be wiser to begin by making a grant to rebuild the yamêns as they were in a wretched condition." Most people who know the state of the yamêns in the south of China will agree with this suggestion. It may be assumed, therefore, that nothing further will be done in the way of prison reform until the general report has been presented at Peking.

THE DRAG HOUNDS.

The experiment of the previous week was repeated last Saturday, when another excursion was made to the neighbourhood of the Grand Canal with the Drag Hounds. For various reasons the field was smaller, but it was rewarded with a most successful day. A fox was found and a smart twelve minutes' run ended in a kill. The thanks of the huntsmen are undoubtedly due to Mr. R. W. Shaw, through whose enterprise and untiring energy this sport has been made possible for the riding community of Shanghai. In view of certain comments in the Native Press, however, it would be well that all the necessary formalities should be duly observed in securing the consent of the authorities to this new departure, and that the granting of such consent should be made generally known.

MASSEY'S COMMERCIAL MAP.

This new publication is a map and directory combined in sheet form for hanging purposes and also in book form with a folding map. It is intended for business use, and accordingly gives, in addition to the name of each firm, its postal and cable address and telephone number. Wherever desired the name of the firm also appears on a lithographed map of the business centre of the town, the

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area covered being from the Bund to the Race Course, and from the Railway Station to the Quai des Fosses. The map is squared, lettered and numbered, the firms represented thereon carrying a corresponding letter and number in the Alphabetical Index. A classified list contains all firms and agencies under their various headings. The Commercial map in book form will be useful for Hotels, Steamers, Clubs and general desk work. The Index to Advertisers shows that substantial support has been given to this work.

THE FALLING BIRTH-RATE.

The preliminary statistical statement contained in the Registrar-General's quarterly returns, shows that last year's birth-rate in England and Wales was the lowest on record. The death-rate was also the lowest recorded, but as the latter decrease, compared with the ten years' average was 1.7 per 1,000 of population, as against a decline of 2.1 per 1,000 in the birth-rate, there appears to be some cause for uneasiness. The excess of births over deaths in 1907 was 393,315, against an average during the past five years of 409,456. Infant mortality, however, is on the decline; in 1907 the rate for children under one year of age was 118 per 1,000 registered births, fourteen less than 1906 and twenty-seven less than the decennial average. The actual birth-rate in England and Wales in 1907 was 26.3 per 1,000; the death-rate was fifteen per 1,000.

£500,000 FOR THE PUBLIC.

Mrs. Rylands, widow of the late Mr. John Rylands, has left about £500,000 to public and charitable objects. During her lifetime, Mrs. Rylands gave considerably over £500,000 for public purposes. She founded and equipped the John Rylands Library at Manchester, as a memorial to her husband, and the largest legacy under the will—£200,000—is to the same institution. Victoria University, Manchester, is bequeathed £50,000; £25,000 is left towards the building and equipment of an institutional church in Stretford Road in the same city; Owen's College receives a bequest of £25,000. Mrs. Rylands left a legacy of £20,000 to the Manchester Warehouseman and Clerk's Orphan Schools, and £10,000 each to the Lancashire Congregational Union and Mansfield College, Oxford. Many legacies, ranging from £8,000 to £500 are left to Missions, hospitals and other philanthropic institutions. It is expected that the deceased's lady's fortune will pay a larger toll in the form of death duties than any other estate which has fallen in during the current financial year.

CABLES TO JAPAN.

We are informed that the Great Northern Telegraph Company intends to institute a trial telegraph service direct from Shanghai to Yokohama. Hitherto messages from Shanghai intended for Northern Japan have been sent to Nagasaki and then transmitted to the land lines of Japan. This sometimes causes considerable delay and necessarily increases the danger of error. The Japanese Government has now sanctioned a trial through-service and two engineers will leave here on Saturday next; one for Nagasaki and the other for Yokohama. They will take with them an instrument known as a translator which, when installed at Nagasaki, will repeat messages direct to Yokohama on the relay system. Messages then ought to reach Yokohama in from ten to fifteen minutes. The translator to be first used is one of those kept in stock for emergencies; and if it is decided later on to make the direct service permanent, a more powerful instrument will be sent out from home. It is expected that the trial service will be ready by the 28th instant. A report has been in circulation recently to the effect that the Great Northern Telegraph Company purposed selling some of its cables to the Japanese Government; this, we are authorized to state, is not true.

OPIUM AT WUHU.

Our Correspondent at Wuhu writes that he has made some effort to find out what is being done in Anhui province in the suppression of the opium trade, and can only report that very little has been accomplished. In some places the officials have been severe, but in others they have done little or nothing. In one place at least, to his personal knowledge, the official has honestly tried to put a stop to the sale of opium. The Chaohsien magistrate went out at night dressed as a coolie and found eight opium dens filled with people. He had them all beaten on the spot, giving the proprietors three hundred blows and the smokers two hundred. The next day not an opium shop was opened. This goes to prove, he adds, that the officials can put a stop to the business when they choose. Good wide-awake officials are needed, if opium is to be abolished, but where are they to be found?

CHENCHOU.

(HUNAN).

From Our Own Correspondent.

February 28.

THE NEW HOSPITAL.

The American Presbyterian Hospital was formally opened last week, and the weather contributed to make it a success for, for the first time in nearly a month, the sun shone brightly. Several weeks before the opening day letters had been sent to the Taotai at Henchou, to the Govenror at Changsha and to all the officials in Chenchou, to the official at Kweiyangchen, and to the eminent scholars of Chenchou inviting them to be present at the opening ceremonies, and to a feast at the close. Several days before the day set banners, lanterns and firecrackers were presented in abundance to the resident physician and a representative with the rank of Chifu sent from the Governor of the province and another from the Taotai at Henchou with the rank of Chihsien were both present and made speeches at the opening exercises.

The waiting room of the hospital was crowded with the gentry and officials and the medicine room adjoining was filled with teachers, the members of the church and the scholars from the school. The ceremonies began at eleven o'clock. Dr. Stephen C. Lewis was chairman of the day and songs appropriate to the occasion were sung, among them "God save the Emperor." After a song and prayer and a brief word of welcome from the chairman the representative of the Governor made a speech and in a few well-chosen words exhorted the local officials and gentry to do all in their power to overcome all the prejudices of those who did not understand the reasons for opening such an institution. Then followed the Taotai's representative who read his message, being chiefly words of praise for an institution which had for its only aim to do the people good.

After these visiting guests came the Chenchou official, who explained to the people the use of the hospital and exhorted them to check the bad feelings that are often cherished. Following these were brief speeches by the Rev. W. T. Locke and Mr Han and Mr. Scholes of the Wesleyan Mission here.

The second day's guests were chiefly the merchants and teachers of the city, the third day's the neighbours and workmen who had worked on the building and the last day all the servants connected with the missionaries—making in all over a hundred guests.

A photograph was taken the first day of the guests and the hospital, and copies have been sent to the officials present and to many friends. This is the only hospital in South Hunan and it will draw from a large area, for the nearest hospital is four days away at Henchou. Already applications have been made by some who want to give up opium and, although the hospital is not properly equipped, accommodation necessary for forty or fifty is available.

CHOUTS'UN.

(SHANTUNG).

From Our Own Correspondent.

February 28.

The English Baptist Mission has had its annual meetings of the Native church in Tsinping this year. Reports were rather down in tone and contributions low. Additions were below the average taken as a whole. There were some signs of brighter promise, the natives more definitely realize their responsibilities and seek manfully to meet them. The Church in this city has called a pastor on their own behalf and promise what appears a good advance on the salary he has had. Land is purchased in one of the main streets for Institute and chapel buildings; the latter it is hoped may be begun this Spring. Other projects are talked about but they are still "in the air" at present.

It may interest some of your readers to know that in an average year in this district

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1 Mou (Official acre) wheat gives 6 tou or pecks per acre
1 „ („) beans gives 4 tou or pecks per acre
1 „ („) kaoliang or sorghum gives 12 tou or pecks per acre
1 „ (Official acre) hsiao mi or millet gives 15 tou or pecks per acre.

Red pepper and sweet potatoes are also extensively grown and exported to great distances.

Little snow has fallen this winter and the ground is very dry. We are hoping for heavy showers.

PAOTINGFU.

From Our Own Correspondent.

March 10.

A MILITARY FACTORY.

I have not been able to get any confirmation of the report, printed in one of the Tientsin papers, that the government intends to establish here a manufactory of military arms. One would imagine that factories of this order would get as close as possible to the coal and iron mines.

CURRENCY REFORM WANTED.

A few weeks ago the new copper coins rose to almost 100 to the dollar but soon after fell back to about 135. The government lays the blame on the cash-shop keepers. The offer to accept 100 copper cents for every dollar due as tax money would do away once for all with the necessity of blaming anybody.

Should the government ever seriously go into the reform business, it might order its post-offices in each province to accept at their fair value the silver dollars of all the other provinces. At present the dollars of the other provinces are discounted nearly ten per cent. And this discounting is engaged in by the Imperial Post Offices.

A NATIVE NEWSPAPER.

This city has at last a native newspaper, published semi-monthly and with a list of over 5,000 subscribers. It is called The Local White Character (simple style) Periodical. It is printed in the modern magazine style and its publishers are a business firm unconnected with the government.

Two of our gentlemen have been assisting in the flooded Tungan district. There has been and still is much "bitterness" and the relief has been generous and timely.

RUSSIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

St. Petersburg, February 21.

THE PRESS ON THE STOESSEL TRIAL.

In the Russian Press there is no voice raised in favour of Stœssel: all the newspapers acknowledge that he has got what he deserves, and many of them would doubtless have added, if they dared, that the consolatory phrases about Stœssel's having sustained the heroic spirits of the garrison and having had previous military service to his credit, were only inserted in order to spare the feelings of the Tsar who, it will be remembered, presented the hero with the highest decoration for valour that His Majesty had to bestow, received him with open arms on his return to Russia, and (if we are to believe what Stœssel's advocate recently remarked in private conversation) sent him telegrams which, if produced at the trial, (as they could be produced), would render condemnation impossible.

What has disgusted Russia most of all about this trial is the littleness of it. It is a mass of littlenesses. Russia is quite lost sight of in the conflicts of the Stœssel party and the Smirnoff party. One estimable, long-bearded man, Colonel Versheenin, the civil governor Port Arthur, complained bitterly, while giving evidence before the Court, that Stœssel had once failed to deliver to him, Versheenin, a carpet which the Viceroy had sent him as a present. This is a good example of the sort of evidence that the ten most potent, grave and reverend seigneurs who formed the court, had to listen to. Then there was that vital question of the celebrated cow and of the exact quantity of luggage which the ex-governor had carried off with him. Not Edmund Burke himself had he been present as procurator and been reported by Lord Macaulay, could have lifted this trial out of the mud of petty scandal and private bickerings in which it dragged from beginning to end.

Of course there was evidence that any country might be proud of, evidence given laconically by bronzed captains or majors, very many of them maimed, of desperate and obstinate resistance of the best and manliest sort; but, on the whole, the case was nothing more than an extensive washing of dirty linen.

As the *Pochta* points out to-day (Feb. 21) there can be no doubt that Port Arthur was surrendered before all the means of defence had been exhausted, and that, in the defence of that fortress, Stœssel did not display any military talent. The most glaring examples of his lack of military talent and even of common sense were the battle of Dzinjou (May 26, 1904) and the loss of the vitally important hill of Kuinsan which Stœssel would not fortify and *would* insist on confiding to a single company under Captain Lopatin. It was only when the Japanese had taken Kuinsan, which they did without the slightest difficulty, that Stœssel awoke to the importance of the position and, in opposition to the advice of the other generals, including General Kondrachenko, determined to retake it,—a hopeless attempt which cost him many men (July 2).

An interesting question to which the court devoted whole sittings but which still remains in the doubt, was that of the personal bravery of Stœssel, Smiroff and Fock and of the influence of these leaders on the garrison. The witnesses were sharply divided on this point into two groups. One group praised the bravery of Stœssel and Fock and averred that in spite of their roughness, their untimely jokes and their absurd proclamations, they succeeded in raising the spirits of the troops while Smirnoff was never to be seen on the "positions." The story of the other side was vice versa, but the evidence showed that Stœssel's friends failed to adduce sufficiently convincing evidence of his bravery, while some such evidence was produced in Smirnoff's case.

The *Pochta* thinks that the trial is not exhaustive enough, for Stœssel was not responsible for the unprepared condition of Port Arthur, nor was he responsible for the blunder which left it open to doubt whether he or Smirnoff was the supreme governor.

"If Stœssel systematically issued lying reports about the state of affairs in the fortress and of the role he himself played, it must be remembered that he received lying reports from Fock and others. But the history of the war is full of lying reports." The *Pochta*, a liberal paper, does not think that this grandiose trial has cleared the air. With the Russian army things are just where they were.

The *Slovo*, a moderate or Octobrist paper, says that the choice of Stœssel as governor was unhappy. "The incapacity of Stœssel was well known to the Viceroy and to Kuropatkin and they are, of course, principally to blame for having left him in supreme command at Port Arthur.

The *Retch*, a liberal paper, says that the sentence, though just, will not satisfy Russia because there is no guarantee or likelihood that the same thing will not occur again, for the system which is accountable for Port Arthur still remains.

The imperialistic *Novoe Vremya* gets rid of the necessity of falling foul of the present system of government in Russia by laying great stress on the bravery of the private soldiers in Port Arthur "whose exploits have never," it says, "been equalled in the military history of other nations."

I would not go so far as this, but, as one who was with the Russians throughout the war, I would like, in finally taking leave of the Port Arthur controversy, to say that the Russian privates behaved during this war with a bravery that should win them the respect of all soldiers. Considering the sort of commanders they had the monotonous and invariable way in which these commanders blundered, the only wonder is that the privates and the subalterns did their duty to the end with such conspicuous gallantry and obstinacy, in Port Arthur and in Central Manchuria.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.

The second annual general meeting of the above Company was held at No. 1 Yuenmingyuen Road yesterday afternoon. There were present Messrs. A. W. Burkill (Chairman), C. Holliday, G. Davies and Liu Chang-yin,

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directors, H. Y. Clark, O. L. Ilbert, Rev. Pere Lorando, and F. Ellis (Legal Adviser). Shares represented 16,500.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman, with the permission of the meeting, took the report and accounts as read. He said that with regard to the accounts there was very little to be said except to draw shareholders' attention to the increase in the Property Account. He thought that it would be well to point out where the various increases had taken place. The principal ones had been on estate "C." This was owing to a re-building scheme undertaken during the year and from the property they received a very satisfactory rental. Estate "G" showed a big increase. This was undeveloped land upon which they had built a terrace of houses during the year from which a very satisfactory rental was received. With regard to "H," an opportunity occurred during the year of purchasing a big block of land in the International Settlement in Burkill Road and, having gone very carefully into figures, the Directors decided to buy the land and erect a big block of Chinese houses on it and this they considered a very satisfactory investment. In this Working Account the gross rentals were for twelve months this year as against fourteen and a half months of the Company's first period. The rentals for the twelve months last year, showed an increase of some Tls. 12,000, and the Directors had every reason to believe that the income during the coming year would show the same satisfactory increase. As regarded the way in which the Directors had decided to deal with the sum of Tls. 136,531.43 to the credit of Profit and Loss Account, they trusted that the shareholders would agree with them in paying a dividend of six per cent and placing Tls. 10,000 to Depreciation and Renewals Account, and carrying forward the balance. He would like to explain the reason for a Depreciation and Renewals Account. The Company had several properties which were covered with somewhat old houses and it might become necessary to pull these houses down and rebuild them, and they did not think it right that one year's working should have to bear the whole cost of the old buildings which had been pulled down and the renewals, so it was decided to form an account which would pay it from year to year. It was for this reason that the Directors proposed to transfer to Renewals Account tbe sum of Tls. 15,000 which was the previous year placed to the Reserve Account. In conclusion the Chairman offered to answer any questions that shareholders might desire to put to him.

There were no questions and the following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried.

That the Report and Accounts as presented be passed. Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. C. Holliday.

That the Directors be authorized to pay a dividend of Tls. 6 per share. Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. C. Holliday.

That the appointment of Messrs. A. W. Burkill and C. Holliday as Directors be confirmed. Proposed by Mr. G. Davies, seconded by Mr. Liu Chang-yin.

That Mr. Liu Chang-yin be re-elected a Director of the Company. Proposed by Mr. C. Holliday, seconded by Mr. O. L. Ilbert.

That Messrs. Lowe & Bingham be re-elected auditors to the Company. Proposed by Mr. H. J. Clark, seconded by the Rev. Père Lorando.

This concluded the meeting.

THE THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL & CHILDREN'S HOME.

The annual meeting of subscribers to the above institute was held in the Cathredal School Room yesterday afternoon. There were present Mesdames Bondfield, Hodges, Hinckley, Lemke Smalley and Whittall, the Revs. A. J. Walker and G. H. Bondfield and Messrs D. Landale, H. E. Hobson, H. Hanbury. R. Macdonald, A. S. P. White-Cooper, J. O'Shea and J. B. Mackinnon.

Mr. D. Landale, who took the Chair, said: Ladies and Gentlemen, when I was called upon some days ago to preside at the annual gathering of the supporters of the Thomas Hanbury School I confess that I was not aware how intimately associated the management of the Institution is with the Municipal Council. I had not read its Deed of Trust and I knew of it only as one of the many semi-philanthropic institutions which serve to lighten the burden of that part of the community which is less well-endowed with this world's goods than their fortunate neighbours. In consequence of this I approached the task with some misgiving, and fortified myself in the first place by reading up what my predecessor said when he found himself in a similar position last year. Mr. de Gray made allusion to the satisfactory state in which he found the School and the only point upon which he laid stress appears to have been the fact that he noted a serious falling off in the subscription list. When I look at your report for last year I find that, far from improving, the subscription list shows an even more serious reduction, and aggregates for the year the small total of $800. The absence of the annual subscription of Tls. 500 of the late Sir Thomas Hanbury accounts for this to some extent, but the interest on his generous legacy of Tls. 20,000 when properly invested will more than replace the sum lost to your income, and I take leave to state that the School will miss in Sir Thomas Hanbury its godfather and its friend. His name will always be remembered so long as the School lasts (applause). The legacy of Mr. Cornelius Thorn of £1,000 has not, I regret to observe, been invested as an endowment, but has been included in your working account. I would remind you that at your present rate of expenditure this legacy will be exhausted in two or three years time and you will find yourselves with a very serious deficit to meet. Be this, however, as it may, I venture to express the hope that your Treasurer will be enabled during the ensuing year to make a very much better showing in the matter of subscriptions and donations. He has only to put the case before the community in the right light and obtain whatever money is required. I observe with pleasure from your report that the year has been one of steady work, that the number of boys has been maintained, and that those who have left the School are doing well in situations, thus justifying the training which they received; for this of course we look to the Headmaster and to his new assistant, and we trust that he will continue his well doing. It is satisfactory to learn that the School has found itself able to undertake the charge of an increased number of girls, and I have pleasure in alluding to the work which is done in caring for homeless children. I am aware that no less than 26 children depend on the funds of the School for their maintenance, and while assistance is only given after careful investigation and when it appears to your Committee to be necessary, there is no doubt ample scope for the work of the school to be enlarged and its influence more generally felt. School accommodation is still claiming the attention of the Committee, and enlargement seems inevitable. This is the problem which will face the Committee during the ensuing year, and I venture to hope that they will approach the task with no less sincerity and enthusiasm than has been displayed by their predecessors of the past year and of the years which are gone.

The following resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried nem. con.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. O'Shea; that the report and accounts as presented be accepted and passed.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Mackinnon: that the following Committee be elected for the current year. Mesdames Bondfield, F E. Hodges, Hinckley, Lemke, Smalley, and Whittall, H. E. Hobson, Esq., Revs. A. J. Walker and G. H. Bondfield, and Messrs. H. Hanbury, R. Macdonald and A. S. P. White-Cooper.

The Chairman announced that the Council's nominees on the Committee were: Mr. Bondfield, Rev. A. J. Walker, and Messrs. H. E. Hobson and A. S. P. White-Cooper.

This concluded the business and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

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SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

H. M. S. FLORA v. P. AND O. S. DELHI.

This match was played on the Public Recreation ground on Wednesday afternoon. In the first half the Naval team had the best of the play and crossed over with a lead of one goal to nil. In the second half the Delhi played up more strongly and scored two goals, winning the match by two goals to one.

ST. ANDREW'S ATHLETIC CLUB v. P. & O. S. DELHI.

St. Andrew's :—E. Bolitho, R. J. S. Brandt, W. Goulbourn, A. E. H. Parrott, J. C. Porter, O. D. Rasmussen, S. Thacher, C. Thompson, T. Wigton, T. W. Wilson and C. R. S. Cooper (Captain).

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

SHANGHAI RUGBY F.C. v. H.M.S. FLORA.

A Rugby football match between the above-mentioned teams was played on the S.M. Police ground yesterday afternoon. Though the Home team took the field with only thirteen men, it was strongly represented and playing with the wind in its favour in the first half showed decided superiority and scored three tries, which were converted, and a penalty goal. The tries were scored by Wheen (2) and Barrett, were converted by Ward, Barrett and Scott, and the penalty goal was dropped by Ward.

In the second half the Navy, with the wind in its favour, gave a better display, and managed to keep the home team at bay for some time, but in the middle of the second half Barrett got through with a splendid rush and Wheen converted. Result: Shanghai Rugby F. C., 5 goals (one penalty) 23 points; H. M. S. Flora, nil.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE OPIUM RESOLUTION.

To the Editor of the

"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—The Committee of the Shanghai Missionary Association which has been corresponding on behalf of its members with the Shanghai Municipal Council in regard to the closing of Opium houses in the Settlement, has instructed me to forward to you the attached copy of its report for publication.

This Committee desires also to reaffirm its position in relation to the proposals made by the Council, and would say that, in the event of the resolution to be brought forward by the Council dealing with the opium question being accompanied by the same explicit assurance as has appeared in the correspondence, stating that this is the beginning of a policy which has in view the total abolition of the licensing system in the Settlement within a period of two years or less, that resolution will command its active sympathy.

I am, etc.,
W. Nelson Bitton.

*** Owing to pressure upon our space we are unable to publish the report in question. It sets forth the reasons that led the Shanghai Missionary Association to accept the "two years" scheme, rather than endanger by a hostile resolution the attainment of the suppression of opium within that period.—Ed.

To the Editor of the

"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—I feel I must protest against the extraordinary interpretation which you put on my letter this morning.

There are two courses open to the Council and Ratepayers, viz: one that will greatly please an overwhelming majority of the Ratepayers, the other, one that will greatly alienate their feelings. Obviously each course has its inevitable and most important consequense. Let us follow the better course, and there will be no regrets.

I am, etc,,
Timothy Richard.

*** Neither course can possibly have the consequence that Dr. Richard unwisely hinted at yesterday, against which our remarks were directed. He used a bald statement requiring no "interpretation" either ordinary or "extraordinary." Ed.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

March 20.

THE JAPANESE DEMANDS.

A dispatch from Nanking reports that with regard to the attack upon the steam launches of the Taito Steam Navigation Company, the Japanese Consul at that port demands Tls. 50,000 as compensation. H. E. Viceroy Tuan Fang refuses to comply with the demand, inasmuch as the question is without precedent.

THE ANHUI CONCESSION.

The British Consul at Wuhu has written to the Governor of Anhui stating that the proposal that the copper mines at Tungkuanshan should be operated after the conclusion of the negotiations between Lord Li Chingfang, Chinese Minister in London, and Sir John Lister Kaye cannot be consented to; that the local authorities there should prohibit interference on the part of the natives in the matter, and that from henceforth should any hostile movement occur, he (the British Consul) will hold the provincial authorities responsible for it.

CONSTITUTIONAL GUIDE BOOKS.

It is reported that the Throne has ordered the Director of the Department for the Compilation of Constitutional Laws to send in to his Majesty books on Constitutionalism for reference.

A PROPOSED BOYCOTT.

The native Press publishes a telegraphic message from the Canton Self-Government Association to the effect that the Japanese policy towards China is too oppressive, and that some "civilized" means should be devised to protest against this state of affairs. The Association has, therefore, decided to promote a boycott of Japanese goods, unless matters amend.

A WARNING AGAINST GUN-RUNNING.

Viceroy Chang Jên-chün, of Canton, is reported to have declared, that in future, should any steamers bring in rifles or ammunitions, or happen to discharge them where the Tatsu Maru was caught, they will nevertheless be seized, and that there is nothing in the result of the late incident to prevent China from reaching out her hand to capture gun-running steamers.

SUCCESSFUL ARRESTS.

It is reported from Soochow that another pirate was caught there last week by a Police patrol, and that, when brought before the Police Magistrate, he acknowledged that he had taken part in the attack upon the steamlaunches on the Huangpu. He will be beheaded without any loss of time. It is satisfactory to learn that no less than eight pirates who participated in the recent attack have been arrested and decapitated during the past five weeks.

H. E. JUI LIANG,

Governor of Kiangsi, who is on leave in Peking, is reported to be asking his Manchu friends to exercise their influence to get him transferred to the Metropolitan Government. It is said that he has decided not to return to Kiangsi, where he is unpopular owing to his inability to put down the riots that have occurred during the past two years. It is probable that Li Ming-chêng, Provincial Treasurer of Hupeh, will be transferred to Nanchang in place of Governor Jui.

THE DALAI LAMA.

The Dalai Lama, whose return journey from Peking under Chinese escort to his own sacred city of Lhasa was begun in 1906, is now, according to the latest information, near Hsinchou, fifty miles due north of Taiyuanfu, Shansi. In the autumn of 1906 the Dalai Lama varied his journey by many digressions, notably in the direction of the Russian frontier, and at the time many curious reports were circulated as to his intentions. On October 17, 1906 a correspondent, writing from Liangchou, Kansu, described the Dalai Lama's passing through that place with about 200 retainers "on his way to Tibet," although he was then travelling on the great road towards Kashgar and not the direct road towards his capital.

Little definite information as to the Lama's doings since the close of 1906 has reached Shanghai, until some time ago when he obtained permission from the Empress-Dowager to proceed to the Wutaishan mountains for the purpose of recuperating his health. On February 25 our Peking correspondent reported that H. E. Lien Yü, Imperial Resident at Lhasa, who is in charge of the internal affairs of Tibet, had asked the Chinese Government not to allow the Dalai Lama to linger in

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this country, but to urge him to return to Lhasa.

A correspondent writing from Hsin-chou near Taiyuanfu, Shansi, in a letter which reached Shanghai this week and which has been kindly placed at our disposal, states:—"Considerable excitement is aroused by the approaching advent of the ex-Dalai Lama, who is going to take up his residence here permanently at a place about forty li from our city. He has 400 retainers and bodyguards. There is much speculation as to the effect his coming will have on the people and particularly whether the ex-Dalai Lama's presence will modify in any way the relations between the Chinese and the foreigner. He is expected within a few days."

A SYMPOSIUM OF SPORT.

From Our Special Correspondent.

London. February 25.

LITTLE ENGLANDERS.

That there are Little Englanders in sport, as well as in political matters, most of us are well aware. One of them recently wrote a letter to a London sporting paper decrying present-day British athletes and suggesting that they had better take up marbles, etc., as they appeared to be unable to hold their own with over-seas athletes. He particularly instanced our defeat by the Belgian crew at Henley, at tennis, lawn tennis, swimming, and in the recent test Matches "down under." That Englishmen are not so supreme in the world of sport as once on a time is certain; the reason being that our kinsmen in the Colonies and other nations have taken up sports in earnest of late years. That this is all the better for sports and stay-at-home Englishmen, is the firm belief of the writer. Continued victories tend to make a man (or nation) careless, while a reverse sharpens him up. Another point overlooked by Little Englanders (who seem to regret the defeat of Englishmen by Colonials so much) is that South Africans, New Zealanders, Australians and Canadians are also Britishers, and we should rejoice at their proficiency equally as much as in that of Home athletes. That Colonials have shown themselves equal to athletes of the Homeland in many branches of sport, is a matter for satisfaction, and it has done more to break down the silly prejudice, which was once common, against over-seas Britishers than anything else. As regards the success of the Belgians, that is just what we want. The moral success of the Pennsylvania youths over the veterans of Leander a few years ago was wasted, as our oarsmen failed to see the merits of the visitors' style. It is to be feared they have not profited by the Belgian victory, for so far we have heard nothing respecting experiments in the easier and less tiring stroke as favoured by Americans and Belgians. Another matter to ponder over, is the manner the United States marksmen beat the English and Canadian cracks in the Palma trophy last Autumn, which was certainly due to superior ammunition and more up-to-date sights. Defeats such as these ought to benefit us and induce us to pay attention to modern improvements. We are too apt to cling to methods of the past not only in sports, but also in business affairs, so that anything likely to bring about an improvement, is to be welcomed and not decried.

PLAYING THE GAME.

Lord Hawke, the famous Yorkshire cricketer, who, by-the-way sails for India next week, recently touched on a matter which ought to commend itself to all sportsmen. He remarked, "the Englishman, who looks on the Colonial or foreigner as a bounder, does not deserve the name." Lord Hawke further pointed out that one reason teams he had taken abroad were so popular, was because the members "put on no side." There is a lot in this, and it is a pity many young sportsmen don't grasp the point.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

That the honours in the field of sport should be widely distributed, is well, so that the addition of two more names to the list of Midland and Northern champions is welcome. W. Coles of Thrapstone, who beat a really good field for the Midland honours at Derby is a runner, who should go far. He proved his merit in an inter-club race at Stamford Bridge last September, when he finished a good second to J. E. Deakin, and as he may be expected still further to improve, he ought, with luck, to add more championships to his name. While the individual honours changed hands, the team championship once more went to the Birchfield Harriers, a club which has a wonderful record in connexion with the event, as only the Moseley Harriers (twice), Burton and Worcester, have broken the sequence of wins by the "Stagbearers." Perhaps it would be better for the sport, if some of the younger organizations got in a win now and then, but this does not look likely at present, unless two clubs join forces.

The Northern race was decided at Haydock Park, and here again the holders secured the team honours, but as this is only the second time that Hallamshire has scored, no one can cavil at the victory. W. T. Clark, the individual winner, is a useful runner, who has shown good form in the flat in distance races. He won easily on Saturday and ought to do well in the National Championship.

BOXING.

There are plenty of interesting matters to claim the attention of followers of boxing just now. The arrival of Bill Squires at Dublin has lent further interest to the Burns v. Roche contest as the Australian is credited with having joined the latter's camp. As, however, he was beaten by Burns in one very short round, it is hard to see how he can impart many of the Canadians' methods to Roche. Squires also talks of challenging the winner of the Burns v. Roche fight, but he will be lucky to obtain backing after his poor showing in America. Burns has promised to meet Johnson, the coloured heavy weight, who has done big things in the States, but before going back, he may take a trip to Paris, where English boxing is in much favour at present. Burns might find a worthy opponent there in Sam McVea of California. This coloured boxer is "hot stuff" and simply played with Harry Shearing of London in their meeting last Saturday.

A BOER BOXER.

Rudolf Unholz, who is known as the Boer boxer, appears to be doing well in America. When the writer used to see Unholz sparring in Cape Town, he was looked on as of German extraction and his methods were of a particularly aggressive character. His ability to "rough it" has evidently carried him far and many contests in various parts of the States have led to considerable improvement. His latest contest was a ten rounds go with Battling Nelson, in which he rather more than held his own and he is now a factor, where the light weight championship is concerned. Nelson perhaps is not what he was, though he may do better in a return match of longer duration. Jimmy Britt is also once more eager to take the stage and offers to meet Unholz.

MOTOR RECORDS.

F. Newton accomplished a series of fine records at the Brooklands motor track on Wednesday. He drove a 60 h. p. Napier and though rain was falling most of the time, which inconvenienced him considerably, he made big improvements on the best times from 50 miles up to the 2 hours' drive. Readers may be interested in his figures, which were: 50 miles—35 minutes $7\frac{3}{100}$ seconds; 100 miles, 70 minutes $20\frac{1}{100}$ seconds; one hour 85 miles 555 yards; two hours, 169 miles 615 yards. Now these times are remarkable and better than the 50 and 100 miles' records by a 120 h. p. Dietrich and a 90 h. p. Napier respectively at Brooklands. After this it is much to be regretted that no Napier car has been entered for the Grand Prix race. The entry for this numbers 45 and late entries may be made up to June by paying double fees, so possibly the three Weigel and three Austin cars entered from England may have others to support them. It is expected that D. Resta, the old time cyclist, will be one of the English drivers and G. Barnes of motor-cycle fame, is also named as a probable driver. England has not shown up well in the big Continental motor races and it would be a change if we were strongly represented and managed to win.

FOOTBALL.

The New Zealanders showed really good form in their last two matches against representative Northern Union teams and by winning them, considerably added to their reputation. Their tour has certainly been a financial success, as the total receipts amount to £14,743, of which over £1,500 was taken at Wigan. One direct result of the

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tour has been to encourage Northern Union football, which now has a hold in South Wales, while steps are about to be taken to form a club in London. The tourists took part in thirty-four matches, winning eighteen, losing fourteen and drawing two, while they scored 393 points as against 284 by their rivals.

It is expected that the Rugby Union ground at Twickenham will cost £16,000, of which £9,000 will go for building the two stands (covered), which are to be 110 yards long, dressing rooms, committee and luncheon rooms, kitchen, offices, bath rooms, etc. When completed, the ground will probably be the first Rugby enclosure in the country and ought to prove a valuable asset to the Rugby Union. Touching on Rugby Union matters, H. H. Vassall, the brilliant Oxford centre three-quarter, will be included among the British team, which is going on tour in the spring.

'SOCCER.

That there is something wrong with the management of Southern football, looks probable, as so many prominent teams have gone into the English League. Bristol City, Woolwich Arsenal and Chelsea are in the First Division of the League, while Fulham and Clapton Orient figure among the Second Division clubs. The latest move is that Tottenham Hotspur and Queen's Park Rangers intend applying for admission to the Second Division of the League. With seven such important teams as those named standing outside the Southern League it is not to be wondered at that the latter does not rank so high as it ought. The improvement in Southern football goes steadily on, and this in time must lead to one National League, divided into Northern. Midland and Southern groups and with two or more divisions in each.

ENGLAND BEATS IRELAND.

Belfast was the scene of the first International of the season under Association rules and once again the Irish team had to put up with defeat against the Saxons. "It is a long lane, which has no turning" and Ireland will no doubt score eventually. In all twenty-seven matches have been decided between England and Ireland and the best the Celts have done, is to draw twice, while England's representatives have scored 137 goals as against fourteeen by the Irishman. A feature of Saturday's game was the good form of Hilsden, who scored all three goals for the winners, while Ireland's goal was netted by Hannon of the Bohemians, an amateur of distinct promise.

THE RIVAL BLUES.

Another big match on Saturday was the thirty-fifth encounter between Oxford and Cambridge. The Dark Blues were able to place a powerful team in the field, the backbone of which was G. N. Foster, K. R. G. Hunt, E. L. Wright and W. C. Jordan. The best known of the Cantabs was P. H. Farnfield of the New Crusaders, but unfortunately he went lame during the early part of the match. It was not a very exciting or scientific game; the Oxford men finally winning by four goals to one. This brings the record to date to seventeen wins all with one draw; Cambidge having scored sixty-two goals to fifty by Oxford.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

The leaders in the race for League Championship honours got a shock on entertaining Blackburn Rovers on Saturday and went down before their own admirers by two goals to one. Still this only makes the fourth defeat of Manchester United this season and the championship looks a certainty for the club. Sheffield Wednesday fared badly on visiting Aston Villa; the latter winning by five goals to nil and another big win was that of Liverpool over Woolwich Arsenal, four goals to one, on the former's ground. This puts the losers in great danger of going down into the Second Division; the last four teams being Bolton and Arsenal twenty-three points for twenty-seven games, Birmmingham twenty-two for twenty-six and Sunderland twenty-one for twenty-seven. Celtic easily accounted for Port Glasgow Athletic (3—0) in a Scottish League fixture and the champions once more hold the best-record in the table. The Falkirk men, who beat (2—1) Clyde on Saturday, still head the table with forty-two points for twenty-six games. but Celtic are only two points behind with two games in hand.

THE TURF.

His Majesty has experienced a heavy loss through the death of Persimmon, as the result of an accident the stallion met with late in December. Since then the Derby winner of 1896 has been in slings and was believed to be going on nicely, so that the news of his death came as a surprise. How Persimmon won the Derby from St. Frusquin is often told and the scene at Epsom that day was a memorable one. Persimmon also accounted for the St. Leger, the Eclipse Stakes, the Jockey Club Stakes and the Gold Cup and won his Royal owner 34,706 sovs. in Stakes. Persimmon's stud fee was 300 guineas and he twice headed the list of winning sires, the most noted of his progeny of course being Sceptre. Persimmon's famous brother Diamond Jubilee, winner of the Derby in 1900, was sold to Senor Ignatro Correas of the Argentine Republic for 30,000 guineas last December, so that Florizel is the only one of the three famous brothers by St. Simon-Perdito II left to us. Another brother Sandringham was unable to race through a split pastern and he is now doing stud duty in the States.

Sir Chas Nugent is authority for the statement that Prospector is now a pronounced roarer which naturally ends his Derby prospects. Thus the fever the son of Pioneer contracted in the summer has probably cut short the career of a most promising colt. Singularly enough, another son of Pioneer, Polar Star, did nothing to speak of as a three year old, but this may have been because he was worked too hard as a two year old. With Prospector out of it, there is one less to consider for the Derby and should Perrier emulate the performance of his sire (Persimmon) and carry the Royal colours to victory, there will be great rejoicing.

CRICKET.

Ill luck appears to cling to the M. C. C. Cricketers, as Fielder slightly strained himself during the match against New South Wales at Sydney this week. This prevented his bowling during the second innings and with Barnes and Crawford also standing down, the attack naturally suffered. Had Rhodes not come to the rescue by taking five wickets in quick time during the second innings of the Colonials they would probably have made the necessary 387 for victory. As it was they still required twelve, with one wicket to fall, when the game ended in a draw. Some fine batting was seen during the game the Rev. E. F. Waddy (107 not out) W. Bardsley (108) Fane (101) and Braund (132 not out) being top scores, while Minnett secured seven wickets during the first innings of the visitors.

DOING WELL.

Home cricketers were pleased with the news from Australia this morning as though the "Ashes" are already lost a big win for our men at Sydney (in the final Test) would about even things up. Everyone must recognize that ill luck has had quite as much to do with the defeats of the Englishmen as superior play by the Australians. Barnes proved his worth to-day and on a wicket that suited him, he took seven wickets for 60 runs. Though Fane went out for a duck, Gunn and Hobbs played out time and raised the score to within 20 of the Australian's total of 137. All we want now is no more rain, as given a dry pitch, a big score to-morrow may be expected.

H. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, March 19.

Before Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, Judge.

LONG CHIANG-ZUNG v. THE SHANGHAI TRADING CO.

This was an adjourned hearing of the suit in which the plaintiff claims the sum of Tls, 2,007.23.

Mr. J. H. Teesdale appeared for the plaintiff; defendants were unrepresented by counsel, but Mr. Martinson, a partner in the firm, appeared.

Mr. Teesdale stated that on the return day his Lordship had ordered defendant to file an account of the amount he admitted to be due. This he had done, and it would be seen from that account that he admitted that Tls. 1,429.52 was due. Counsel handed in a statement showing how the plaintiff's and defendants' accounts differed.

Mr. Martinson explained that plaintiff had not been allowed the full salary provided for in the contract because under that contract he had to provide and pay the wages of a bookkeeper, two shroffs and two coolies. As he had not

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done so, he was only allowed his own salary in the account handed in.

His Lordship said that it seemed to him that the simplest way would be to take the accounts in Chambers.

Mr. Martinson said that on March 8 he signed a paper on the understanding that this action would be withdrawn.

His Lordship said that if that were so he must hear the evidence on that point.

Mr. Martinson said that he intended to institute proceedings against plaintiff in the Mixed Court for breach of contract and loss of business.

His Lordship said that what he had better do was first to go into the question of whether there was an agreement not to go on with this case, as alleged. If there was a binding agreement of course the case could not be allowed to go on. If it turned out that there was not a binding agreement he would have to find out how the accounts stood, and what amount was due, and he would probably give defendants time before ordering them to pay the money, on their finding security that the money would be paid, so that they could bring their action against the plaintiff in the Mixed Court, and have whatever claim they had against the plaintiff settled there.

Mr. Martinson stated that he desired to call Messrs. Moran and F. W. Stewart as witnesses in connexion with the agreement to withdraw the case.

His Lordship granted an adjournment until Tuesday at 10 a.m., when the case would proceed and Mr. Martinson must have his witnesses present. In the meantime he suggested that Mr. Teesdale should consider whether it was worth while to ask for more than the Tls. 1,430 admitted by defendants.

AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, March, 19.

Before F. D. CLOUD, Esq., Vice-Consul-General in charge.

SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR, CO., LD. *v.* S. ZIMMERMANN.

This was a claim for $9 and Tls. 71 for goods supplied and services rendered in the years 1905 and 1906.

Mr. J. C. E. Douglas appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. R. A. Frost for defendant.

His Honour rendered the following judgement:—

In this case the plaintiffs ask for judgement against the defendant in the sums of $9.00 and Taels 71, the same being for goods supplied and services rendered during the year 1905 and 1906.

The evidence before the Court is as follows:—There is produced in Court a statement of account which the plaintiffs admit and declare to be correct statement of the amounts due the Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., namely, Mex. 9 and Tls. 71.00, but which said statement of account is rendered in the name of "M. Zimmermann," instead of "S. Zimmermann," the defendant in this action. The plaintiffs also state that they have no other proof whatsoever that the said goods supplied and services rendered were for the account of Samuel Zimmermann, the defendant herein, other than the bare account as it appears on the Company's books, a correct copy of which is produced in Court as aforesaid. The testimony of the defendant is that during the years 1905 and 1906 he did not ask for, nor, did he receive either goods or services of any nature whatsoever from the Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., the plaintiffs in this action; and that he had refused to pay the account presented by the plaintiffs on the ground that he had never received the goods or services mentioned in the said account. In a letter dated September 17, 1907, signed by H. E. Keylock, General Manager of the Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., to Messrs. S. Zimmermann & Co., apology is made for having charged an item for repairs upon a carriage to S. Zimmermann when, as admitted in the letter, it should have been charged to M. Zimmermann, thus showing that a mistake had been made in the accounting office of the Horse Bazaar Co. in the keeping of the Company's accounts. As a general principle the books of a business concern, under such circumstances as surround this action, might be taken as *prima facie* evidence of a customer's debt, but in view of the admitted mistake in the keeping of the plaintiffs' books, as set forth above, and in view of the fact that the plaintiffs in this action have absolutely no evidence to offer in support of their contention other than the Company's said books, and in view of the further fact that the statement of account rendered was not in the name of defendant, but in the name of M. Zimmermann, the Court is of the opinion that the plaintiffs herein have brought suit against the wrong man.

Judgement, therefore, is given in favour of the defendant.

Mr. Frost applied for costs.

His Honour said that the usual costs would be allowed.

Mr. Douglas said that he wished to file an affidavit and ask for the case to be re-heard. The affidavit was as follows:—

I, John Charles Edward Douglas, barrister-at-law, make oath and say as follows:—I am counsel acting for the plaintiffs in this case. At the hearing of the evidence in this case the defendant swore that he never owned a van and, therefore, no charges could have been incurred in respect of one. I have learnt that the testimony of one A. M. A. Evans is available to prove that the defendant purchased a tin-lined van from the Shanghai Ice Company, that the said van was left by the defendant or his agent, Mr. Cohen, with the Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company for sale at the price of Tls. 75 and that the same was subsequently sold to Mr. A. M. A. Evans for Tls. 55 on October 10, 1906.

Mr. Douglas asked to be allowed to put this affidavit in and to file a motion later.

His Honour acquiesced.

WOMAN HELPLESS WITH ECZEMA

Suffered Untold Agony for Three Years—Had to be Washed, Dressed, and Fed Like a Baby—Was In Doctor's Care and in Infirmary but Could Not Get Cured.

CUTICURA CURED HER IN THREE MONTHS

"I had eczema for three years and I was under doctor's treatment the whole of the time, also the Infirmary, and I could not get cured. It would get better for a day or two, but would break out again worse than ever. At times it was so bad I had to be washed and dressed and even fed like a baby. It was only my hands and arms that were affected, but I suffered untold agony, and I got so low I was afraid to be left alone, and I had quite despaired of getting better, but at last I tried Cuticura. I used three boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and three bottles of Cuticura Pills, and in a month I was cured. That was twelve months ago, and I have seen no signs of it returning. I always keep a bottle of Cuticura Pills in the house. They do me more good than anything else, and I never use any other than Cuticura Soap. I think that no matter how bad any one was, if they gave the Cuticura Remedies a fair trial, they would cure them, for I was in an awful state. Mrs. Conley, 9, Gawen St., off Jock Lane, Holbeck, Leeds, Jan. 23, 1906."

CUTICURA A BLESSING

To Skin-Tortured Babies and Tired Mothers

The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless remedies for birth humours, milk crust, scalled head, eczemas, rashes, and every form of itching, burning, scaly skin and scalp humours, of infancy and childhood. Guaranteed absolutely pure under United States Food and Drugs Act, and may be used from the hour of birth.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PIECE-GOODS.

From Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s weekly Report, dated

Shanghai, March 19, 1908.

Business is quieter this week; the weakness in Manchester has induced Chinese to lay down supplies of certain goods of which stocks are running short, but there is no disposition to operate on a large scale; prices here are on so low a basis that the decline on the other side does not leave any very tempting margins, even in cases where stocks are reduced to almost vanishing point, whilst for many important classes our level of values is a long way below replacing cost. As manufacturers are said to be working at a loss there does not seem to be much room for further important reductions, unless there should be a further fall in cotton. Apparently, with the great increase in spindles and looms all over the world, the supply of cotton this season is likely to prove inadequate; under these circumstances it is not improbable that curtailment of production will be extended, until the Eastern markets have had time to absorb the accumulations of stock which still hang over them.

Chinese reports from the North are not very satisfactory as regards liquidation of old outstandings, but deliveries of goods are said to be going on fairly well at Tientsin on a cash basis; buyers are endeavouring to lower prices, but so far without much success; deliveries from here to date are considerably short of the normal quantity in several important staples like American goods, and as there are practically no supplies of standard goods coming forward either for this market or Tientsin direct, it is probable that stocks will be materially reduced as spring advances.

Local cotton is steady, but notwithstanding absence of demand from Japan, there is no weakness apparent; a large proportion of the crop has already been sold; local yarns are steady; Indian and Japanese spinnings are not in active demand.

Grey Shirtings 8½-lb.—The market has quietened down a good deal since our last report, and prices are not quite so firm. Sales reported are Soldier at Tls. 3.55, Blue Joss at Tls. 3.25, Blue Nine Boys (6,000 pieces) at Tls. 3.15, Red Stag (3,000 pieces) at Tls. 3.07½, Blue Lion at Tls. 3.05, Two Cash at Tls. 3.02½, Blue Two Joss at Tls. 2.97½ and Lion and Spear No. 100 at Tls. 2.77½. Auctions were fairly steady.

4-lb. to 7-lb.—A sale of Horseman 7-lb. at Tls. 2.00 is all that appears under this head. Prices at auction show little change.

9-lb. to 11-lb.—There is not very much life in the market and sellers have found it difficult in a few instances to maintain their last prices. Business returned is in Man and Bow and Arrow (2,500 pieces) at Tls. 3.77½. Man and Lion at Tls. 3.75, Flower at Tls. 3.65, Two Joss at Tls. 3.65 and Steamer (2,500 pieces) at Tls.3.55. At the auctions the lighter weights were steady, but heavy cloths were rather weaker.

12-lb. 36-in.—The feeling in the market is if anything slightly easier, with only a moderate demand from the consuming districts. Sales are made public in Soldier No. 1 (4,000 pieces) at Tls. 4.75, Soldier Three "Tuck" at Tls. 4.55, Soldier A. A. (3,000 pieces) at Tls. 4.55, Blue Stag at Tls. 4.50, Soldier F. F. F. at Tls. 3.32½ and 6,000 pieces American 4 yd. Soldier Chop at Tls. 3.85. Auction chops were steady.

T.-Cloths and Jeans.—No business reported in the former, but we hear of the following transactions in Jeans: American Beaver 40 yds. at Tls. 4.90, Blue Joss 30 yds. at Tls. 3.37½, and English Beaver Seven Lines at Tls. 3.25. A fairly steady tone ruled at auction.

White Shirtings.—Dealers from the Northern and Korean markets are still taking but little interest in these goods though a fair demand from the Yangtze is still making itself felt. Sales are returned in Gold Eight Cocks (2,500 pieces) at Tls. 4.85, Woman (2,500 pieces) at Tls. 4.30, Gold Stags (2,500 pieces) at Tls. 4.30. Four Women at Tls. 3.97½, Five Tigers at Tls. 3.70 and Gold Stag at Tls. 3.50. A sale of 1,000 pieces Bleached Shirtings Soldier Chop at Tls. 4.50, also appears in the book. The general tendency at auction was towards lower prices.

Drills and Sheetings.—The market continues quiet, and sellers are rather more inclined to make small concessions here and there to tempt business. Sales that have occurred are:—Drills—P. M. C. at Tls. 4.70, and Piedmont B. Two Dogs (4,500 pieces) at Tls. 4.25, Sheetings—Enterprise 3.00 yds. (4,000 pieces) at Tls. 4.05, Piedmont Horse 3 yds. at Tls. 4.00, Eagle A 2.85 yds. (3,000 pieces) at Tls. 4.00 and Buffalo A 3.25 yds. at Tls. 3.90.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Holders are still selling out old stocks freely, there being a general tendency towards lower prices all round. No private sales have come to our notice. At auctions prices fluctuated considerably, some chops advancing over two mace, and some declining to the same extent.

Worsteds and Woollens.—We have a quiet market to report, the only business done being in the auction goods. Spanish Stripes and Long Ells were a shade easier and Lastings and Camlets steady to firm.

Cotton.—The market for the local staple remains fairly steady, quotations all round being practically the same as those quoted last week.

American Cotton.—On the Liverpool market has declined slowly throughout the week, yesterday's quotation according to Reuter being 5.94d. Egyptian F. G. F. has lost a further ⅛ and is now quoted at $8\frac{3}{16}$d., while Fine Bengals still remain at 3¼d.

Yarn.—Japanese spinnings are still comparatively quiet with values rather easier. Indian and Local Yarns are practically unchanged.

SILK.

From Mr. F. C. Hefper's report, dated Shanghai, March 18, 1908.

Telegrams report no change in prices in London and Lyons.

Raw Silk.—The Market Book is again a blank as far as White Silk is concerned.

Yellow Silks.—A small business has been done at undermentioned rates, Stocks of Yellow Silks, especially Mienyangs are very light, and further arrivals are expected to be small.

QUOTATIONS IN TAELS PER PICUL.

Skeins.—Mohtsan Gold Phœnix 1 & 2	...	395/365
Yellow Silk.—Mienchews		385
Szechuan...		292½
Mienyang, K. H. 1	...	395
Lie mienyang		320
Mienyang C. C. Y. 2	...	340

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HIDES, SKINS, ETC.

Statistics from the HANKOW GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Circular, March 11, 1908.

EXPORTS.

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export:—

		per picul.
Cowhides, Best selected	Tls.	32.25
,, Seconds	,,	28.00
Buffalo hides, Best selected ... ... }		
,, ,, 10/35-lb. ... ... }	,,	23.00
,, ,, 35/60-lb. ... ... }		
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white colour, average 2-lb., 50% short, 30% med. & 20% long hair...	,,	40.00
Buffalo Horns, average 3-lb. each	,,	—
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi ...	,,	—
,, ,, Sinshan and/or Chayu ...	,,	—
Green China Grass, Szechuan	,,	—
Jute	,,	—
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	,,	10.80
,, ,, Pingchew and/or Macheng	,,	—
,, ,, Mongyu	,,	—
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu	,,	11.00
Animal Tallow	,,	10.50
Gallnuts, Usual shape	,,	15.00
,, Plum ,, ...	,,	17.50
Tobacco, Tingchow	,,	—
,, Wongkong	,,	—
Black Bristles, Riflings/10, 2¼"/10, 2½"/10, 3"/10, 3¼"/10, 3½"/10, 3¾"/10, 4"/6, 4¼"/6, 4½"/6, 4¾"/6, 5"/3, 5¼"/1, 5½"/1, 5¾"/½, 6"/½% — 100% }	,,	—
Feathers, grey and/or white Duck	Tls.	—
,, ,, ,, Wild Duck ...	,,	—
Turmeric	,,	—
Sesamum Seed, White ... ...}		—
,, ,, Yellow ... ...}	,,	5.60
,, ,, Red ... ...}		—
,, ,, Black ... ...}		—
Sesamum Seed Oil	,,	—
Vegetable Tallow Seed Oil	,,	—
Wood Oil	,,	8.50
Tea Oil	,,	—

I. M. CUSTOMS RETURNS OF SHIPMENTS.

	Per last Circular	For wks. ending Sat., Feb. 7, 1908.	January 1 to March 7, 1908.
Cow hides...............	13,561	2,518	16,079
Buffalo hides	4,185	739	4,924
Goatskins (untanned)..	196,376	176,324	372,700
Animal tallow	2,871	1,273	4,144
Vegetable tallow	34,521	6,670	41,191
Nutgalls	6,459	2,754	9,213
Bristles..................	602	31	633
Sesamum seed	456,510	86,524	543,034
Wood oil	43,489	29,361	72,850
Cotton (pressed bales)	...	...	... 1,725 piculs
,, (Native ,,)	...	...	... 635 ,,

Up to February 29 and will be published March 13.

KEROSENE.

QUOTATIONS.—Ex Godown—

American	"Devoes"	in cases...	Tls.	2.25	Net.
,,	"Eagle"	in tins ...	,,	1.97	Less 2%
,,	,,	in bulk ...	,,	1.67	,,
Borneo	"Cross"	in tins ...	,,	—	,,
,,	,,	in bulk...	,,	—	,,
Russian	"Anchor"	in cases...	,,	—	,,
,,	"Horse"	in cases...	,,	—	,,
Sumatra	bulk in tins	....	,,	—	,,
,,	in bulk	....	,,	—	,,

IMPORTS.

During the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1908, inclusive, as per Custom House returns, are—

Devoes...............	nil	Gallons.
Borneo...............	nil	,,
Russian	nil	,,
Sumatra	130,000	,,
Total..........	130,000	,,

FREIGHTS :—

Per Conference Steamers to London & Northern Continental ports 45/– per ton of 40 c. ft. plus River Freight.

Per Conference Steamers to Genoa, Marseilles or Havre; 45/– per ton of 40 c. ft. plus River Freight.

Per Conference Steamers to New York, viâ Suez, General Cargo 30/– per ton of 40 c. ft. plus River Freight.

Per Conference Steamers to New York, viâ Suez, Tea 37/6 per ton of 40 c. ft. plus River Freight.

To New York:

Overland { per carload......Tea, G$1½ cts. per lb. gross / less than carload ,, 1¾ ,, ,, } plus River Freight

To Shanghai:

Tea and General Cargo, Tls. 1.60 @ 1.80 per ton weight or measurement.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

(Opening Rates.)

FLUCTUATIONS OF THE WEEK.

	MAX.	DATE.		MIN.	DATE.	
ON LONDON—						
Bank Rate—						
Tel. Transfer	2/6½	Mar.	13	2/6⅛	Mar.	19
Demand	2/6$\frac{9}{16}$	,,	13	2/6$\frac{3}{16}$	,,	19
Bank Drafts, 4 m/s	2/6$\frac{9}{16}$	,,	13	2/6⅝	,,	19
Credits, 4 m/s ...	2/6⅞	,,	13	2/6$\frac{11}{16}$	,,	19
,, 6 m/s ...	2/7⅛	,,	13	2/6$\frac{15}{16}$	,,	19
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s.	2/7	,,	13	2/6$\frac{13}{16}$	,,	19
,, ,, 6 m/s.	2/7¼	,,	13	2/7$\frac{1}{16}$	,,	19
ON NEW YORK—						
Demand	61⅝	,,	13	61½	,,	19
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s.	63⅞	,,	13	63½	,,	19
ON PARIS—						
Demand, Fcs. ...	3.18	,,	13	3.16½	,,	19
Docy. 4 m/s Fcs...	3.25½	,,	13	3.24	,,	19
,, 6 m/s Fcs...	3.27½	,,	13	3.26	,,	19
GERMANY—						
Tel. Transfers ...	2.58	,,	13	2.56½	,,	19
Demand	2.58½	,,	13	2.57	,,	19
Bank Drafts, 4 m/s	2.61	,,	13	2.59	,,	19
Credits, 4 m/s ...	2.66	,,	13	2.64	,,	19
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s.	2.67	,,	13	2.65	,,	19
,, ,, 6 m/s.	2.70	,,	13	2.68	,,	19
ON CALCUTTA, Transfers	190	,,	16	189½	,,	19
ON BOMBAY, Transfers	190	,,	16	189½	,,	19
ON HONGKONG— Bank Demand ...			18	75	,,	13
ON YOKOHAMA— Bank Demand ...	81½	,,	18	81	,,	13
SOVEREIGNS—Bank's buying rate ..	Tls. 7.80	,,	18	Tls. 7.77	,,	13
	$ 10.66	,,	19	$ 10.60	,,	13
MEXICAN DOLLARS...	Tls. 73.4	,,	14	Tls. 73.2	,,	19
SHANGHAI GOLD BARS, 98 touch...	,, 386	,,	18	,, 385½	,,	13
BAR SILVER	,, 111.10	,,	...	111.10	,,	...
COPPER CASH... ...	1674 p. Tl.	,,	19	1567 p. Tl.	,,	14
NATIVE INTEREST ...	10 Cands.	,,	13	9 Cands.	,,	19

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MERCHANT STEAMERS IN HARBOUR

AND AT WOOSUNG

Sec.	Name	Tons	Captain	Flag	Arr.	From	Consignees
9 p	Ad. Tirpitz	1199	Treumann	Ger	Mar 16	Kiaochou	Melchers & Co
KLYB	Anping	1150	Warwick	Chi	Mar 16	Tientsin	C M S N Co
10 p	Asia	1512	Ausan	Rus	Mar 12	Vladivostok	East-Asiatic Co
NMTUW	Castor	775	Hoakonson	Nor	Mar 18	Japan	Thoresen and Co
KND	Chinhua	1349	Harris	Br	Mar 8	Japan	B & Swire
B IV	Delhi	4242	Andrews	Br	Feb 25	Hongkong, etc	P & O S N Co
KLYB	Feiching	980	Gillespie	Chi	Mar 15	Hongkong	C M S N Co
SHW	Fooksang	1987	Mitchell	Br	Mar 18	Hongkong	J M & Co Ld
TKDW	Fujisan Maru	1255	Kozumi	Jap	Mar 18	Japan	M B Kaisha
YK D W	Fungshun	831	Ross	Chi	Mar 18	Wenchow	C M S N Co
10 p	Glenlochy	2998	Stallard	Br	Mar 18	Japan	McGregor B&Gow
CMLW	Glenturret	6020	Webster	Br	Mar 18	Antwerp	McGregor B&Gow
KND	Haeting	1124		Chi	Jan 5	Wenchow	C M S N Co
9 s	Hankow (Hulk)	2252		Br	May 23	Hongkong	B & Swire
B VII	Hohenstaufen	4076	Porzelins	Ger	Mar 18	Japan	H-America Line
KLYB	Hsinfung	1385	Mackinnon	Chi	Mar 18	Tientsin	C M S N Co
USA	Hsinlee	1509		Br	Dec 2	Newchwang	K Tuck Tai & Co
KNA	Hsiping	2618	Budgen	Br	Mar 17	Chinwangtao	Ch Eng and M Co
USB	Hualee Maru	661	Sato	Jap	Mar 17	Hankow	N Kisen Kaisha
KND	Hunan	1163	Puckett	Br	Feb 1	Hankow	B & Swire
B III	Inverclyde	3214	Lea	Be	Mar 15	Japan	J M & Co Ld
SHW	Jason	4800	Steeves	Br	Mar 16	Liverpool	B & Swire
NYKW	Kasuga Maru	2368	Swain	Jap	Mar 18	Yokohama	N Yusen Kaisha
KLYW	Kiangshin	2101	Lindstrom	Chi	Mar 17	Hankow	C M S N Co
PWE	Kirkfield	2200	Dermody	Br	Mar 13	Port Kembla	G Livingston & Co
KND	Kwangchi	361		Chi	Jan 22	Wenchow	C M S N Co
KND	Kwangping	1243	Chapman	Br	Mar 14	Chinwangtao	C Eng & M'ing Co
P&OB 1	Manila	3711	Andrews	Br	Mar 16	Japan	J M & Co Ld
USA	Maori King	2475	Duncan	Br	Oct 18	Portland, Or.	Snethlage & Co
SOCW	Meian	466	Barlow	Am	Mar 18	Hankow	Standard Oil Co
MLNDW	Meishun	1151	Minning	Ger	Mar 18	Hankow	Melchers and Co
KND	Meteor	2546	Remmerser	Rus	Jan 5	Vladivostok	Moller Brothers
B J	Newchwang	566	Jones	Br	Mar 18	Swatow	B and Swire
TKDDW	Norrona	889	Markusjon	Nor	Dec 6	Japan	Moller Brohers
8 p	Pacific	727	Suenson	Dan	Dec 28	Cruise	G N Tel Co
9 p	Port Maria	1449	Williams	Br	Mar 18	Vladivostok	Ch. E Railway Co
USB	Prosper	925	Larsen	Nor	Mar 18	Japan	Thoresen & Co
KND	Shaoshing	1307	McIntosh	Br	Mar 18	Swatow	B & Swire
B VII	Suimow	1113	Calender	Ger	Mar 18	Hankow	A Karberg & Co
LPDW	Tanoura Maru	1140	Mori	Jap	Mar 18	Japan	Mitsu Bishi Co
KLYB	Toonan	942	Crawford	Chi	Mar 16	Swatow	C M S N Co
SOCW	Waishing	1931	Bichard	Br	Mar 18	Swatow	J M & Co Ld
LPDW	Yohyang Maru	2225	Yebina	Jap	Mar 17	Hankow	N Kisen Kaisha

MEN-OF-WAR

No. & Sec.	Name	Tons	Comder	Flag & Rating	Guns	Men	Date Arr	Where from
2 c	Cleveland	3200	McLean	Am	10	293	Feb 22	Cavite
BNB	Flora	4360	Nugent	Br cru	19	319	Mar 6	
7 p	Fushimi	180	Ide	Jap g-b	2	40	Mar 9	
NGLB	Iltis	895	Lans	Ger g-b	8	121	Feb 19	
1 c	Naniwa	3700		Jap cru	8	350	Jan 30	
7 p	Uji	620	Haraguchi	Jap g-b	4	100	Feb 5	
1 c	Vesuvio	3377	S-Pierre	Italian cru	22	815	Mar 1	

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS (SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

Date	Name.	Tons	Captain.	Flag.	From.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar 11	Tonkin	3085	Charbonnel	Fr	Japan	General	M Maritimes
... 11	Kansu	1039	Speed	Br	Amoy		B & Swire
... 11	Kwanglee	1468	Lincoln	Chi	Hongkong	General	C M S N Co
... 12	Kiangteen	1453	Paramore	Chi	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
... 12	Lita	1727	Henry	Fr	Ningpo	do	R Ackermann&Co
... 12	Kiangyung	1451	Milligan	Chi	Hankow	do	C M S N Co
... 12	Hsinchang	1258	Whitelaw	Chi	Hankow	do	C M S N Co
... 12	Fengtien	1037	Dewar	Br	W'ei, C'foo, T'sin	do	B & Swire
... 12	Suiwo	1931	Sellar	Br	Hankow	do	J M & Co Ld
... 12	Tehhsing	1937	Calder	Br	Hankow	do	Geddes & Co
... 12	Talee Maru	1315	Takano	Jap	Hankow	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 12	Kungping	1742	Go don	Chi	Tientsin	do	C M S N Co
... 12	Takasaki Maru	2943	Mocker	Jap	Kiaochou	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 12	Atagosan Maru	1267	Awaki	Jap	Japan	Coal	M B Kaisha

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Tons	Captain.	Flag.	From.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar 12	Idomeneus	4250	Baker	Br	Hongkong	General	B & Swire
... 12	Asia	1512	Ausan	Rus	Vladivostok	do	East-Asiatic Co
... 13	Pekin	2232	Sparke	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
... 13	Tungshing	1173	Stalker	Br	Swatow	do	J M & Co Ld
... 13	Irene	826	Halket	Chi	Hankow	do	C M S N Co
... 13	Kinling	2411	Sutherland	Br	Hankow	do	B & Swire
... 13	Taksang	977	McClure	Br	Tsingtao	do	J M & Co Ld
... 13	Mira	1097	Ericksen	Nor	Japan	do	Wallem & Co
... 13	Nanyang Maru	2225	Onishi	Jap	Hankow	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 13	Shoshu Maru	998	Nemoto	Jap	Foochow	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 13	Tsintau	978	Stehr	Ger	K'u C'foo T'sin	do	Melchers & Co
... 13	Liu Hsing	750	Powell	Chi	Cruise		Customs
... 13	Kirkfield	2200	Dermody	Br	Port Kembla	Coal	G Livingston & Co
... 14	Kiangteen	1453	Paramore	Chi	Ningpo	General	C M S N Co
... 14	Lita	1726	Henry	Fr	Ningpo	do	R Ackermann & Co
... 14	Hsean	837	Wallace	Chi	Foochow	do	C M N S Co
... 14	Yushun	1079	Pratt	Chi	Chefoo & T'sin	do	C M S N Co
... 14	Liangchow	1215	Harder	Br	H'kong, Ningpo	do	B & Swire
... 14	Deucalion	4476	R'nhausen	Br	Japan	do	B & Swire
... 14	Kwangping	1243	Chapman	Br	Chinwangtao	do	C Eng & M'ing Co
... 14	Limao	1726	Seite	Fr	Hankow	do	R Ackermann & Co
... 14	Hsinchi	1358	Jamieson	Br	Chefoo	do	C M S N Co
... 14	Hsinkong	1262	Johns	Chi	Tongku	do	C M S N Co
... 14	Wuhu	1227	Cogan	Br	Swatow	do	B & Swire
... 14	Meilee	1151	Engelhardt	Geo	Hankow	do	Melchers & Co
... 14	Kiangyu	1490	Wade	Chi	Hankow	do	C M S N Co
... 14	Prinzess Alice	6721	Rott	Ger	Hongkong, etc	Mails, etc	Melchers & Co
... 15	Pekin	2032	Sparke	Br	Ningpo	General	B & Swire
... 15	Loongwo	2388	Selby	Br	Hankow	do	J M & Co Ld
... 15	Feiching	980	Gillespie	Chi	Hongkong	do	C M S N Co
... 15	Hsinyu	1037	Richards	Chi	C'foo, T'tsin	do	C M S N Co
... 15	Shansi	1228	Boyd	Br	Hongkong	do	B & Swire
... 15	Taishun	1216	Stephen	Chi	Chefoo	do	C M S N Co
... 15	Linan	1352	Williams	Br	Japan	do	B & Swire
... 15	Poyang	1892	Carnaghan	Br	Hankow	do	B & Swire
... 15	Kanchow	7121	Meathrel	Br	Chefoo	do	B & Swire
... 15	Kingsing	2231	Leask	Br	Chefoo	do	J M & Co Ld
... 15	Choysang	1424	Sandbach	Br	Swatow	do	J M & Co Ld
... 15	Kaiping	1606	McFarlane	Br	Chinwangtao	C. and G.	C Eng & M'ing Co
... 15	Chikuzen Maru	1599	Shimidzu	Jap	Japan	General	N Yusen Kaisha
... 15	Clan Maciver	2411	Redford	Br	Cardiff	Coal	Melchers & Co
... 15	Tachi Maru	1287	Narita	Jap	Japan	General	N Kisen Kaisha
... 15	Daiya Maru	1735	Aikawa	Jap	Japan	do	Mitsu Bishi Co
... 15	Inverclyde	3214	Lea	Br	Japan	do	J M & Co Ld
... 15	Aikawa Maru	1006	Iwamoto	Jap	Japan	Coal	F'kawa Mining Co
... 15	Suma Maru	1619	Saburi	Jap	Japan	do	M B Kaisha
... 15	Chuentiao	930	Rutherford	Chi	Cruise		Customs
... 15	Emp. of China	3046	Archibald	Br	Hongkong	General	C P Ry Co
... 16	Yingchow	2161	Frazier	Br	Amoy	do	B & Swire
... 16	Shaoshing	1307	McIntosh	Br	Swatow	do	B & Swire
... 16	Anping	1159	Warwich	Chi	Tientsin	do	C M S N Co
... 16	Toonan	942	Crawford	Chi	Swatow	do	C M S N Co
... 16	Hopsang	1359	Hay	Br	Saigon via H'kg	do	J M & Co Ld
... 16	Sikiang	1016	Helfer	Ger	Kiaochou	do	Melchers & Co
... 16	Ad. Tirpitz	1199	Treumann	Ger	Kiaochou	do	Melchers & Co
... 16	Manila	2711	Andrews	Br	Japan	do	J M & Co Ld
... 16	Nerite	1267	Wester	Dut	Hongkong	K. Oil	A Petroleum Co
... 16	Patroclus	3548	Bevan	Br	Japan	General	B & Swire
... 16	Jason	4800	Steeves	Br	Liverpool	do	B & Swire
... 16	Tatung	1828	Gibbs	Br	Hankow	do	B & Swire
... 16	Kiangfoo	1468	Carlson	Chi	Hankow	do	C M S N Co
... 17	Yohyang Maru	2225	Yebina	Jap	Hankow	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 17	Hsinming	1428	Blethen	Chi	Tientsin	do	C M S N Co
... 17	Hsiping	1167	Budgen	Br	Chinwangtao	do	Ch Eng and M Co
... 17	Kiangteen	1453	Paramore	Chi	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
... 17	Lita	1727	Henry	Fr	Ningpo	do	R Ackermann&Co
... 17	Lienshing	1049	Wright	Br	Tientsin	do	J M & Co Ld
... 17	Kianghsin	2101	Lindstrom	Chi	Hankow	do	C M S N Co
... 17	Shuntien	1081	Bennett	Br	Tientsin	do	B & Swire
... 17	Hualee Maru	780	Sato	Jap	Hankow	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 17	Kaga Maru	3907	Lapraik	Jap	Japan	General	N Yusen Kaisha
... 18	Pekin	2032	Sparke	Br	Ningpo	do	B and Swire
... 18	Waishing	1170	Richard	Br	Swatow	do	J M & Co Ld
... 18	Newchwang	558	Jones	Br	Swatow	do	B and Swire
... 18	Fungshun	831	Ross	Chi	Wenchow	do	C M S N Co
... 18	Hsinfung	1385	Mackinnon	Chi	Tientsin	do	C M S N Co
... 18	Kasuga Maru	2368	Swain	Jap	Yokohama	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 18	Prosper	786	Larsen	Nor	Japan	do	Thoresen & Co
... 18	Glenlochy	2987	Stallard	Br	Japan	do	McG Bros & Gow
... 18	Tanoura Maru	1140	Mori	Jap	Japan	Coal	Mitsu Bishi Co
... 18	Hohenstaufen	4576	Porzelins	Ger	Japan	General	H-America Line
... 18	Meian	461	Barlow	Am	Hankow	do	Standard Oil Co
... 18	Glenturret	3637	Webster	Br	Antwerp	do	McG Bros. & Gow
... 18	Tjimahi	2476	Bouman	Dut	Hongkong	do	H-C Trading Co
... 18	Castor	775	Hoakonson	Nor	Hankow	Iron & Steel	Thoresen & Co
... 18	Fooksang	1978	Mitchell	Br	Hongkong	General	J M & Co Ld
... 18	Suimow	1113	Calender	Ger	Hankow	do	A Karberg & Co
... 18	Fujisan Maru	1267	Kozumi	Jap	Japan	Coal	M B Kaisha
... 18	Port Maria	1499	Williams	Br	Vladivostok	General	C E Railway Co
... 18	Totomi Maru	2646	Winckler	Jap	Hongkong	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 18	Kweilin	1072	Hards	Br	Swatow	do	B & Swire
... 18	Meishun	1150	Minning	Ger	Hankow	do	Melchers & Co

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DEPARTURES (FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

Date	Name.	Tons	Captain.	Flag.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Mar 11	Eiger	875	Julinssen	Nor	Japan		Moller Brothers
... 11	Sikiang	1015	Helfer	Ger	Kiaochou	General	Melchers & Co
... 11	Belgravia	4254	H'debrandt	Ger	Japan	Original	H-America Line
... 12	Mongolia	8750	Fisher	Am	Am via Japan	Mails,etc	P M S S Co
... 12	Lifong	1726	Lepetit	Fr	Hankow &Ports	General	R Ackermann & Co
... 12	Ngankin	2101	Newcomb	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	B & Swire
... 12	Borneo	2944	Gordon	Br	Japan	do	P & O S N Co
... 12	Suilee Maru	940	Yasaki	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 12	Kinsha	616	Tennyson	Br			
... 12	Satsuma	2690	Armstrong	Br	Japan	do	Dodwell & Co Ld
... 12	Anhui	1355	Harris	Br	Japan	do	B & Swire
... 12	Sambia	3023	Muller	Ger	Japan	Original	H-America Line
... 12	Lita	1726	Henry	Fr	Ningpo	General	R Ackermann & Co
... 12	Kiangteen	1453	Paramore	Chi	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
... 12	Royal Arthur			Br			
... 13	Kiangkwan	1450	Frigast	Chi	Hankow & Ports	General	C M S N Co
... 13	Kutwo	1924	Flagg	Br	Hankow & Ports	do	J M & Co Ld
... 13	Meidah	1150	Schierhorst	Ger	Hankow &Ports	do	Melchers & Co
... 13	Siangyang M'u	2225	Scott	Jap	Hankow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 13	Teal	180	Godfrey	Br			
... 13	Snipe	85	Dixon	Br			
... 13	Britomart	710	Bamber	Br			
... 13	Thistle		Wesh	Br			
... 13	Nightingale	85	Roy	Br			
... 13	Sambia	3595	Muller	Ger			H-America Line
... 13	Nikkai Maru	1044	Yamagata	Jap	Japan		Furukawa M Co
... 13	Kansu	1039	Speed	Br	Chinkiang		B & Swire
... 13	Tatoutse	691	Winling	Fr	Tientsin	Cement	Wallem & Co
... 13	Kwangtah	1536	Lunt	Chi	H'kong & C'ton	General	C M S N Co
... 13	Sanhki Maru	3789	Parsons	Jap	Europe v H'ong	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 13	Kamor	949	Falk-Mun	Nor	Japan		Moller Brothers
... 13	King Alfred	14100	Vyvyan	Br			
... 13	England	579	Larsen	Nor	Japan		Thoresen & Co
... 13	Shengking	1024	Cowan	Br	W'ei,C'foo,T'sin	do	B & Swire
... 13	Pekin	2238	Sparke	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
... 13	Tonkin	3085	Charbonnel	Fr	Europe v H'kg	General	M Maritimes
... 13	Baltica	1999	Baiding	Rus	Vl'stok v. C'foo	do	East-Asiatic Co
... 13	Mongolia	1620	Heikel	Rus	Vladivostok	do	Ch. E Railway Co
... 14	Bramble			Br			
... 14	Tehhsing	937	Calder	Br	Hankow & Ports	do	Geddes & Co
... 14	Suiwo	1931	Sellar	Br	Hankow& Ports	do	J M & Co Ld
... 14	Kungping	1742	Gordon	Chi	Tientsin	do	P M S S Co
... 14	Hakuai Maru	1434	Sekine	Jap	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 14	Tungshing	1173	Stalker	Br	Hankow		J M & Co Ld
... 14	Hsinchang	1258	Whitelaw	Chi	Tientsin	Rice	C M S N Co
... 14	Fengtien	1037	Dewar	Br	W'ei, C'fo,T'tsin	General	B & Swire
... 14	Atagoean Maru	1286	Awaki	Jap	Japan	do	M B Kaisha
... 14	Sikh	3231	Atkinson	Br	Japan	do	Dodwell & Co Ld
... 14	Takasaki Maru	2943	Mocker	Jap	Japan	do	N. Yusen Kaisha
... 14	Kiukiang	1228	Wavell	Br	H'kong & C'ton	do	B & Swire
... 14	Peiho	417	Flottwell	Ge	Kiaochou	do	Melchers & Co
... 14	Tsintau	987	Stehr	Ger	K'u, Ch, T'tsin	do	Melchers & Co
... 14	Kiangteen	1435	Paramore	Chi	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
... 14	Lita	1736	Henry	Fr	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
... 15	Kinling	2511	Sutherland	Br	Hankow &Ports	do	B & Swire
... 15	Talee Maru	1315	Takano	Jap	Hankow& Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 15	Emp. of China	2046	Archibald	Br	America v J'pan	Mails,etc	C P Ry Co
... 15	Taksang	977	McClure	Br	Kiaochou	General	J M & Co Ld
... 15	Shoshu Maru	999	Nemoto	Jap	F'w,A'y,S'w H'g	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 15	Yushun	1072	Pratt	Chi	Tientsin	do	C M S N Co
... 15	Prinzess Alice	6721	Rott	Ger	Japan	General	Melchers & Co
... 16	Kiangyung	1461	Milligan	Chi	H'kow & Ports	do	C M S N Co
... 16	Tranquebar	2227	Deurs	Dan	Japan	Original	East-Asiatic Co
... 16	Mira	1097	Eriksen	Nor	Japan		M B Kaisha
... 16	Pekin	2032	Sparke	Br	Ningpo	General	Butterfield&Swire
... 17	Kiangyu	1490	Wade	Chi	H'kow & Ports	General	C M S N Co
... 17	Nanyang Maru	2225	Onishi	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 17	Limao	1727	Seite	Fr	H'kow & Ports	do	R Ackermann & Co
... 17	Idomeneus	4250	Baker	Br	Japan	D. Mats	Butterfield&Swire
... 17	Nerite	1453	Wester	Dut	Hongkong		A Petroleum Co
... 17	Kwanglee	1468	Lincoln	Chi	H'kong, Canton	General	C M S N Co
... 17	Yingchow	1216	Frazier	Br	C'foo & Tientsin	do	Butterfield&Swire
... 17	Deucalion	4476	Rie'hansen	Br	Europe v H'kg	do	Butterfield&Swire
... 17	Taishun	1216	Stephen	Chi	Chefoo & T'sin	do	C M S N Co
... 17	Hsinchi	1385	Klopfer	Chi	Tientsin	do	C M S N Co
... 17	Wosang	1127	Campbell	Br	Hankow		J M & Co Ld
... 17	Wuhu	1227	Cogan	Br	Dairen	do	Butterfield&Swire
... 17	Hangsang	1350	Wilde	Br	S'w, H'kg, C'ton	do	J M & Co Ld
... 17	Aikawa Maru	1105	Hoshino	Jap	Japan		Furukawa M Co
... 17	Liangchow	1215	Harder	Br	C'kiang, H'kow		Butterfield&Swire
... 17	Lita	1727	Henry	Fr	Ningpo	do	R Ackermann&Co
... 17	Kiangteen	1453	Paramore	Chi	Ningpo	do	C M S N Co
... 17	Marmora	5239	Weston	Br	Europe v H'kg	Mails,etc	P & O S N Co
... 17	Hopsang	1359	Hay	Br	Chefoo	General	J M & Co Ld
... 18	Loongwo	2386	Selby	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	J M & Co Ld
... 18	Tachi Maru	1287	Narita	Jap	H'kow & Ports	do	N Kisen Kaisha
... 18	Poyang	1892	Carnaghan	Br	H'kow & Ports	do	B & Swire
... 18	Meilee	1151	Engelhardt	Ger	H'kow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
... 18	Clio			Br			
... 18	Choysang	1424	Sandbach	Br	C'kiang, Wuhu	do	J M & Co Ld
... 18	Hsinkong	4780	Johns	Chi	C'foo, Tientsin	do	C M S N Co
... 18	Hsinyu	1037	Warwick	Chi	Tientsin	do	C M S N Co
... 18	Daiya Maru	1735	Aikawa	Jap	Japan		Mitsu Bishi Co
... 18	Kingsing	1336	Leask	Br	Chefoo & T'tsin	do	J M & Co Ld
... 18	Chikuzen Maru	1589	Shimidzu	Jap	Japan	do	N Yusen Kaisha
... 18	Suma Maru	1619	Saburi	Jap	Japan		M B Kaisha
.. 18	Hsean	900	Wallace	Chi	Foochow	do	C M S N Co
... 18	Pekin	1274	Sparke	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire

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The Municipal Gazette.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS AND THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

No. 11. FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1908.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 1892.

FOREIGN HOTEL OR TAVERN LICENCES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Watch Committee will sit on Friday, March 27, 1908, to decide upon the number and locality of foreign hotels and taverns to be licensed during the ensuing year.

Applicants for new licences are required to fill up the usual form, which may be obtained on application to the Tax Office, before March 1.

Thereafter, by public notification, an opportunity will be afforded to ratepayers to protest against or support before the Committee the issue or renewal of any licence.

No fresh licences will be issued during the twelve months ensuing after April 1, 1908, and until the next annual sitting of the Committee.

By order,

W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, February 15, 1908.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 1900.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

REFERRING to Notification No. 1892 notice is hereby given that applications have been made to the Council for the following new Hotel and Restaurant licences for the ensuing Municipal year :—

Name of Applicant.	Address.
HOTELS AND TAVERNS.	
D. Abramovitch	*to 38-39 Broadway
C. A. Biddle.....	H240 ,,
M. Goldstein	4-5 Nanzing Road.
L. Horenstein	20 Boone Road.
Y. Kobayashi	10 Boone Road.
Rokusaburo Shiraishi	K264 ,, ,,
M Sugihara	KK 12 Market Road.
RESTAURANTS.	
T. Freeman	FA 3 Yu Yuen Road.
Otamatsu Fukai ...	C1447 Woosung Road.
Ai Fukui	O191 Chapoo Road.
F. Johnson	H130 Nanzing Road.
Y. Masuda	10 Boone Road.
J. Nakamura	K140 ,, ,,
Kichitaro Osaki ...	K5 ,, ,,
Toyosaburo Sasaki	13 Chapoo Road.
M. Ikegami	H170 Woochang Road.
C. Wiendrich	42 Broadway
Seichi Yoshinaga...	5A & 5B Minghong Road.

* Transfer from H. 14 Boone Road.

The public is reminded that protests against the issue of these licences or against the renewal of any existing licences will be heard by a Committee of the Council sitting in the Municipal Board Room at 4.30 p.m. on March 27, 1908.

It is requested that notice of such protests be given in writing to the undersigned.

By order,

W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 16, 1908.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give notice :—

(1) That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Friday, March 20, 1908, at 3 o'clock p.m., precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1907, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

(2) That a Special Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall immediately after the final adjournment of the Meeting above mentioned, to consider and approve for subsequent transmission to the Consular and Diplomatic Bodies a resolution providing for the amendment of Article XXX of the Land Regulations whereof notice was given in the "North-China Daily News" of September 19, 1907.

Shanghai, February 24, 1908.

D. Siffert,
Consul-General for Belgium.
C. Kleimenow,
Consul-General for Russia.
Pelham L. Warren,
H.B.M. Consul-General.
Oscar George Potier,
Consul-General for Portugal
H. Eitaki,
Consul-General for Japan.
Thorvald Hansen,
Consul-General for Norway.
Paul von Buri,
Consul-General for Germany.
Richard Bagge,
Consul-General for Sweden.
S. Monaco,
Consul-General for Italy.
Chas. Denby,
Consul-General for the United States.
M. Dejean de la Bâtie,
Acting French Consul-General.
von Zeppelin Obermuller,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.
Mil. Kobr,
Vice-Consul in charge,
Austro-Hungarian Consulate-General.
T. Raaschou,
Consul for Denmark.
R. Seco,
Consul for Spain.
B. E. Vieta,
Acting Consul for Cuba.
I. Marti,
Consul for Mexico.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 1896.

THE following motions will be brought forward by the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held at the Town Hall on March 20, 1908, and are published for general information :—

Resolution I.—Occupancy of the Chair.

Resolution II.—Appointment of a Secretary to the Meeting.

Resolution III.—Adoption of certain rules of procedure for use at the meeting.

Resolution IV.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1907 be passed.

Resolution V.—That the Council be hereby authorised from time to time to arrange for the assessment of any unassessed buildings and for the revision of all or any assessments of buildings for the time being in force, whether the buildings assessed are under lease or not, provision upon the lines usually recognised in connexion with appeals against assessments of land, being made for the hearing by the Finance Committee of appeals against any such assessment, or reassessment.

Resolution VI.—That the number of licensed opium houses be reduced by one quarter from July 1, 1908, or from such other early date and in such manner as may appear advisable to the Council for 1908/9.

Resolution VII.—That the estimated expenditure in the Municipal Budget for the year commencing January 1 1908, and ending December 31, 1908, as proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be hereby

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authorised to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, a sum not exceeding Tls. 400,000 (four hundred thousand taels), by the issue of debentures redeemable in not less than five and not more than twenty years from date of issue and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, for the purpose defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Resolution VIII.—That the Council be hereby authorised to amend the rules relating to the Public School, which received the Ratepayers' sanction in 1893, in conformity with the minutes of the School Committee published in the "North China Daily News," of October 24, 1907.

Resolution IX.—That the Council be hereby authorised to raise upon the lines specified in Resolution VII a loan not exceeding Tls. 250,000 (two hundred and fifty thousand taels) for the purchase and erection of additional electrical plant.

Resolution X.—Election of Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Resolution XI.—Election of four Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing forward additional motions or of nominating duly qualified persons willing to serve under Resolutions X and XI are required to give notice thereof to the undersigned before 4 p.m. on March 16 for due publication.

The following motion will be brought forward by the Council at the Special Meeting to be held immediately after the final adjournment of the Meeting above mentioned:—

Resolution.—That the proposed amendment of Article XXX of the Land Regulations relating to the Registration of Architects, as published in the "North-China Daily News," of September 19, 1907, be passed and approved.

By order,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 9, 1908.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.
No. 1901.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in addition to the motions to be brought forward by the Council—as already published—the following will be proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 20:—

By Ratepayers.

Resolution XII.—That the Council be hereby instructed to examine into the circumstances by which Mr. W. T. Evans was occasioned grevious loss in his business owing to the [illegible] of the Garden Bridge fo[illegible]eriod, and to make su[illegible] they deem right and

Resolution XIII.—That at meetings of the Council, the reporters of the foreign press shall be free to attend, withdrawing when, in the opinion of the Council, it is in the public interest that special business shall not be reported.

By order,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 17, 1908.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.
No. 1902.

NOTICE is hereby given that voting, tickets have been forwarded to Ratepayers entitled to vote at the forthcoming Annual and Special Meetings. Any such Ratepayer not having received his ticket is requested to be good enough to communicate with the undersigned as soon as possible.

By order,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 18, 1908.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Council held on Wednesday, March 11, 1908, at 4.30 p.m., there are present:

Messrs. D. Landale (*Chairman*)
A. W. Burkill
W. D. Little
A. D. Lowe
J. H. McMichael
O. Meuser
J. Prentice
The Secretary and
Assistant Secretary.

The summons calling the meeting is taken as read.

The minutes of the last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman and passed for publication.

Mr. J. L. Scott.

A letter addressed by the Chairman to Mr. Scott and his reply are read and ordered for publication:—

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 9, 1908.

Sir,—Upon learning of your approaching departure from China the Council is reminded of the great services which you have rendered to the Shanghai Community during the past sixteen years. In particular it is recalled that for five years you were identified with the Council's work, during four of which you were its Chairman. The present members have before them a list of the projects and public works with the execution of which your name is closely connected, and while refraining from alluding to these singly, the Council is deeply sensible that an expression of real appreciation is due, and should be communicated to you.

I should regard the omission to voice these sentiments on your departure as equal to the neglect of a public duty, and I trust that this slight mark of what is felt upon the subject will not prove unacceptable.

Concluding, I feel confident that I speak in the name of the Community when I assure Mrs. Scott and yourself that you leave Shanghai with the good wishes of the Settlement and to its sincere regret.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
David Landale,
Chairman.

J. L. Scott, Esq.

Shanghae, March 11, 1908.

Dear Sir,—I need hardly say with what surprise and gratification I have received your letter of the 9th instant nor how deeply touched I felt by the kind thought that prompted the expression of so much goodwill on the part of your goodself and your colleagues. It is with much regret that I am compelled to say goodbye to the place in which the greater part of my life has been spent, and perhaps the years of most interest to me were those in which I had a share in the government of the Settlement, about which you have written so kindly. I have always taken, and shall always continue to take the deepest interest in the welfare of Shanghae, the prosperity of which is, in my opinion, so largely due to its form of government.

I would like to say in conclusion, what great pleasure it gives me to see my wife's name included in your good wishes, and how much we both appreciate your kind letter.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
James L. Scott.

David Landale, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Volunteers.

Staff.—Upon the recommendation of the Commandant, a commission is authorised for issue to the Rev. R. G. Winning as Assistant Chaplain.

A report by the Commandant is submitted proposing the engagement of an additional non-commissioned officer for the adequate performance of the duties connected with the training of recruits, care of arms, clothing, etc., and office work. His proposal adopted.

12 Bore Company.—The resignation of Honorary 2nd Lieutenant G. H. Potts is received and recorded.

Artillery.—The resignation of Capt. F. H. Crossley is received and recorded.

Police

Foreign Branch.—Sergeant Bookless is dismissed the Force from March 12 for insubordination.

The resignation of P. C. Peck is accepted with effect from March 12.

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Sikh Gurdwara.—As a result of an application for additional outhouses and fittings, a statement of the outstanding amounts payable in connexion with this building is submitted, aggregating Tls. 5,959, inclusive of the cost of the foregoing, while the sum remaining at the credit of the subscribed fund is no more than Tls. 4,763. The Council, while authorising the extra work to be performed, directs that a sustained effort be made to collect the balance from the Sikh community.

A note from the Captain-Superintendent alludes to the advisability of increasing the site of this building by including therein the whole of the creek forming its eastern boundary, and this additional purchase is authorised.

Yarn Lotteries.—The attention of the Council has been drawn to a note in the Yarn Market Report contained in the "North-China Daily News" of March 5, wherein it is stated that the Japan spinners have devised a plan for issuing a lottery ticket with each bale of yarn sold. The Council would regard this practice as a breach of the regulations prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets in the Settlement, and directs in the first place that Police enquiries be prosecuted in the matter.

Piracies on the Yangtsze.—The Senior Consul forwards three letters from the Taotai in respect to the efforts of the Native Authorities to detect and identify robbers in hiding in steamers and on wharves. The correspondence with reply as decided is ordered for publication:—

Shanghai, March 3, 1908.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honour to forward for your consideration copy and translation of three letters from the Taotai suggesting certain police measures against robbers and rebels and asking for the assistance of the Municipal police.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

D. LANDALE, Esq.
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul, dated February 21, 1908.

With reference to my former communication to you on the subject of the purchase of arms, and robberies of steam launches, wherein I requested you to give orders to the Municipal Council to select a detective to co-operate in detective measures at the steam launch landing places, while directions would be given by the head Police Bureau to the detective corps to watch secretly both within and without the Settlement; I have now to inform you that I am in receipt of telegraphic directions from the Southern Commissioner of Trade to the effect that though the military of either province have been ordered to co-operate in exterminating and outrooting bad characters as a result of their daring conduct, yet since these offenders have been bold enough to rob steam launches on inland waters, directions must not be omitted in respect to steamers on the Yangtsze. He continues to state, that the hidden conspiracies, of these ruffians are kept entirely secret and they frequently represent themselves as passengers, and buying tickets, board steamers at different ports en route one by one. Formally in Hupeh, the military were deputed to act as secret police, patrolling points where passengers board or land, and when traces of these bad characters were found, they forthwith acquainted the civil and military officials at all points in order that they might be captured, and by this method some results were attained. He therefore gives directions that suitable officials and military should be detailed, accompanied by soldiers who know the offenders, either to be stationed at the various wharves or to board steamers and keep watch en route, taking special note and making investigations when passengers board the vessel; and if there is evidence of the presence of bad characters, or the secret transport of arms, forthwith to effect the necessary arrests and escort the prisoners to be dealt with.

While therefore sending soldiers to board steamers and keep watch, and discussing the matter with the various Steamship Companies, I now propose to depute the detective corps of the Police Bureau to proceed to the river steamer wharves and to keep careful watch. If bad characters are found mingled with the passengers, these detectives will inform the police at once so that they may cooperate in the arrest, and escort the accused before the Authorities for punishment. This matter is of importance for the preservation of good order on the Yangtsze River route. I therefore address this letter to you requesting you kindly to note and accordingly give directions to the Municipal Council to comply and to order the detectives to give mutual assistance, thus conferring a public benefit.

Translation of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul dated February 28, 1908.

With reference to the directions which I have received as to the policing of river steamer wharves for the capture of robbers, my proposal to depute the detectives of the Head Police Bureau to make careful investigations as occasion arises and inform the police in order that they may cooperate in arrests, has already been communicated to you in my letter of February 21, wherein I requested you to give orders to the Municipal Council to comply and to order detectives to give assistance.

I am now in receipt of a further communication from the Viceroy urging action and have therefore again to address a letter to you requesting you speedily to take note, and give directions for compliance in accordance with my former letter. I await the favour of a reply.

Translation of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul dated March 4, 1908.

I have to inform you that the places known as Kaochang Miao, Lunghua and Pootung are frequented by ruffians, and that I have already addressed a petition to the Southern Commissioner of Trade and have received his instructions as to deputing Su Hsu-mow, a Major, to act as Captain Superintendent of the Western Road, which, however, is closely contiguous to the Settlement. Since therefore it is necessary to provide against their taking refuge in the Settlement or against conspiracy to purchase arms therein, it is proposed that Major Su shall follow them and as occasion arises, discuss action with the Mixed Court Deputy for co-operative action. By this means it is hoped that these robbers will have no place of refuge, and local peace and good order can be guaranteed. I have therefore to address this letter to you and request you to give directions to the Municipal Council to take note and make arrangements accordingly, and hope also that a license may be made out and handed to him to hold as a proof. With compliments.

Council Room,

Shanghai, March 12, 1908

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 3, enclosing three communications from the Taotai in respect to cooperation by the Police with the native authorities beyond Settlement limits in the work of arresting pirates and other evildoers in this Province.

In reply thereto I have the honour to state that the detective efforts of the Police Force to this end are continuous so far as the Settlement is concerned, and that, as heretofore, assistance will be rendered to the Authorities in respect to the districts adjoining.

At the same time it would be well to observe that no interference in the work of the Force can be permitted either on the wharves or elsewhere within the Settlement. In respect to the suggested consultation between the special official appointed by the Viceroy and the Mixed Court Magistrate, it would also appear desirable to point out that the latter has no part in the executive administration of the Settlement, and is therefore unable to take action in the manner suggested.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman

D. SIFFERT, Esq.
Consul General for Belgium
and Senior Consul.

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Woochang Road Jetty.

The following correspondence in continuation of that published in the Municipal Gazette of February 21, with reply as decided, is ordered for publication :—

Shanghai, February 14, 1908.

Dear Sir,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 12th inst. in reply to our respects of January 15, and are surprised to learn that :—

"Careful inspection of the foreshore in the neighbourhood has disclosed the fact that it will be practically impossible to maintain a serviceable pontoon opposite the Tiendong Road.....pontoon in the proposed new position will be constantly out of use during the dredging operations and the serious inconveniences to the public, etc."

For your perusal however, we beg to enclose you copies of two letters, one from your goodself to Consul-General Eitaki, and the other from the Harbour Master to ourselves, from which you will see that there exists no objection either on the part of your Council or on the part of the Harbour Master to the removal of the Woochang Road Public Jetty from its present position to the end of the Tiendong Road extension.

On the strength of those letters, we have made a conclusive arrangement with the Japanese Government to purchase such part of Lot 1005 as required for the extension of the North Yangtzse and Tiendong Roads,—in fact we have already made a part payment of the cost and the rest is to be paid whenever required by the Government. We understand that a plan for the new building of the Japanese Consulate is already drawn up and even the arrangement for the temporary office for the period of the construction of the new building is now being concluded.

Under the circumstances, it is quite impossible for us now to cancel the arrangements thus made, so we would ask that you would kindly reconsider the matter and allow us to set out the work as previously arranged. As far as we understand there is sufficient water in the new site if the public jetty be projected 7 or 8 feet further into the river, so constant dredging does not seem to be required.

In the meantime we beg to add that our respects of January 15, were to ask you that a width of the extension of the Tiendong Road be made 22 feet, same as that of the Tiendong Road or to make the width of the North Yangtsze Road extension to 40 feet instead of 60 feet, so your reply to this will also greatly oblige us.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Yomejiroh Ito
Manager.

The Secretary,
Municipal Council.

Enclosure I.

Council Room,
Shanghai, July 19, 1906.

Dear Mr. Eitaki,—With reference to your call at this office during last week, on the subject of the removal of the pontoon at the end of the Woochang Road to a new position at the end of a prolongation of the Tiendong Road, I am directed to state that the Council sees in this proposed change no public advantage. At the same time, if it is found to be in the interest of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Council is prepared to construct the new sections of the Tiendong and North Yangtsze Roads, provided the whole of the cost involved, together with the subsequent annual additional cost of dredging, which would be necessitated, is borne by those concerned.

Yours faithfully,
W. E. Leveson,
Secretary.

Enclosure II.

Shanghai, December 21, 1906.

Dear Sirs,—I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date requesting information re the depth of water off the Japanese Consulate, etc., and whether, in the event of the Woochang Road Jetty being shifted to the upper end of the Japanese Consulate property, there would be any objection on the part of this office to your upper pontoon being shifted 70 feet upwards, and in reply, have to refer you to my letter to the Engineer of the Municipal Council dated July 14 last on the subject of shifting the Woochang Road jetty, a copy of which is forwarded herewith for your information, and which gives the necessary information as regards the depth of water, etc., and if you communicate with Mr. Mayne he will, without doubt, furnish you with a plan shewing the proposed new site of the jetty.

In the event of the Woochang Road jetty being shifted, there would be no objection on the part of this office to your upper pontoon being shifted 70 feet further upwards as proposed. This, however, must form the subject of further correspondence after the Woochang Road Jetty shall have been shifted.

I am, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
Wm. Carlson.
Harbourmaster.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Enclosure III

Shanghai, July 14, 1906.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter dated the 12th inst. wherein you request to be informed whether in the event of the Council deciding to extend the North Yangtsze and Tiendong Roads, as shewn on the plan accompanying your letter, there would be any objection on the part of this Office to the Public Jetty now in place off the Woochang Road being removed to a point 160 feet west thereof, and in reply, have to state that if the Municipal Council considers that the public will be equally well served by the shifting of the Woochang Road Jetty and pontoon to the position shown on the plan accompanying your letter, this Office will offer no objection to the shifting of the pontoon as proposed provided that the pontoon, if so shifted, shall be wholly afloat at all stages of the tide and have sufficient depth of water at its outer side and ends at low water spring tides for the accommodation of such boat traffic as now exists in its present position off Woochang Road.

In connection with the above condition, I consider it well to call your attention to the fact that in order to effect the change of position of the jetty and pontoon, a considerable, quantity of mud will have to be dredged away from the proposed new site, and in my opinion periodical dredging will also be necessary in order to fulfil the condition.

Soundings taken yesterday off the proposed new site show that at a distance of 50 ft. from the bunding there is only one foot of water at low water Spring tides, but from this point the depth increases rapidly. The Woochang Road Jetty and pontoon extends 65.5 ft. into river from the bunding.

Wm. Carlson,
Harbourmaster.

C. Mayne, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Shanghai, March 3, 1908.

Dear Sir,—Referring to the correspondence published in the Municipal Gazette of February 21 last between the Council and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha relating to the proposed removal of the Woochang Road Jetty to a new position at the terminus of the Tiendong Road, we as owners of a large property assessed at over one million taels in the near vicinity wish to point out to the Council that any such change will prove highly detrimental to our estate.

Our property in this neighbourhood consists to a large extent of private residences and the proposed change will bring the steamers and the consequent dirt, smoke, and noise so close to our houses that a reduction in value is sure to follow.

The suggested extension of Tiendong Road would prove damaging in itself in so much as it will bring a very noisy class of traffic immediately in the rear of a terrace of private houses.

There would not appear to be any public benefit derived from the proposed change to justify the very apparent and serious loss to private property.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Agents, the Shanghai Land Investment Co. Ld.

W. E. Leveson, Esq.
Secretary, Municipal Council.

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Shanghai, March 3, 1908.

SIR,—We the undersigned renters of godowns and agents of property in Hongkew have read with much concern the correspondence published in the minutes of the Council's Meeting of February 12 regarding the removal of the above Jetty to the end of the proposed extension of the Tiendong Road.

The Woochang Road Jetty is the only one in the whole of Hongkew which is available for the landing and shipping of cargo *at all states of the tide*, and with so many godowns as are at present in the neighbourhood and the likelihood of more being erected in the immediate future its capacity is taxed to the utmost and it is indeed not sufficient for present requirements.

In view therefore of the 3rd paragraph in your letter of February 12 to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to the effect that

"Careful inspection of the foreshore "in the neighbourhood in question "has disclosed the fact that it will be "practically impossible to maintain a "serviceable pontoon opposite the "Tiendong Road, since all local "expert evidence is to the effect that "continuous dredging work would be "necessary to ensure the depth of "water required for the purpose. "If this is found to be the case the "pontoon in the proposed new "position will be constantly out of "use during dredging operations, "and the serious inconvenience to "the public which would result "requires no further demonstration,"

we beg to protest most emphatically against any such exchange of site being agreed to.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
WARD, PROBST & Co.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.,
A. E. MOSES,
Manager.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

E. PABANEY.

TRADING Co., LATE VAN LAER & Co.
J. E. VAN LAER,

BRUNNER, MOND & Co., LTD.,
per EDWARD LITTLE,
General Manager for China.

S. J. DANIELS.

WELCH, LEWIS & Co.

HOLLAND-CHINA TRADING Co.,
F. B. s'JACOB,

p.pro. OLIVIER & Co.,
E. C. THEIS.

EBBEKE & Co.

CAWASJEE, PALLANJEE & Co.

CHINA & JAVA EXPORT Co.,
CHAS. STÜRMANN,
General Manager.

BANQUE SINO-BELGE.,
W. A. HOEHN.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, March 6, 1908.

SIR.—Referring to our respects of the 14th ultimo, in which we requested you to reconsider and approve the removal of the Woochang Road Jetty from its present position to the proposed site at the end of the Tiendong Road extension as was previously arranged.

We beg to state that we believe the matter must have fully been considered by this time, so we shall feel obliged if you will kindly favour us with a reply at your earliest convenience.

As to the width of the North Yangtsze Road Extension, we mentioned it in our letter to be sixty feet, but you will please note that it should be, as shown on your plan, fifty-two feet, same as that of North Yangtsze Road.

Hoping to be favoured with a favourable reply.

We are, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
YONEJIROH ITO,
Manager.

The SECRETARY,
Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 12, 1908.

SIR,—With reference to your letters of February 14 and March 6, I am directed to inform you that the settlement of the question of the removal of the Woochang Road Jetty to meet the convenience of your Company, must necessarily await the determination by the Conservancy Authorities of the Normal Line at the corner of the Soochow Creek and Whangpoo River.

This work, in turn, awaits the removal of the cofferdams of the Garden Bridge, for which the contractors require till about the end of May, and certain subsequent dredging work at the mouth of the creek which the Council is under obligation to perform.

Until the position of the Normal Line is fixed the Council is unable to give any final decision in this important matter, and I am directed therefore to express the hope that the contingent arrangement between yourselves and the Japanese Government remain in suspense for the present, in case it should subsequently transpire that the transfer of the public landing stage is impracticable.

In respect to my note to Mr. Eitaki of July 10, 1906, it is to be observed that, no reply having been received, and no official correspondence with your Company having followed, the present Council considers that no binding arrangement is constituted.

Letters of protest have been received during the past few days at the suggested transfer, from which the Council notes that the measure would incur serious opposition on the part of landowners and others in the neighbourhood, and it therefore appears doubly necessary that you exercise caution in any dependent transactions which you may have in contemplation.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

The MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Plan of Shanghai.

The revised plan of the Settlement and environs is submitted and approved, for transmission to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ld. to be lithographed. Copies will be sold to the public when received.

Road Extensions and Widenings.

Woosung Road.—Under the terms of a revised claim by the Shanghai Land Investment Co. Ld. the surrender of a portion of Cadastral lot 825, measuring Mow 0.054 has been obtained for Tls. 18,000 per mow with an addition of ten per cent for compulsory surrender and the sum of Tls. 551 for reinstatement and loss of rent, total Tls. 1,620.

Road Names.—The following new roads in the Western District already existing as alleyways will receive names as follows :—

(i) A new road from Markham Road to Gordon Road, Tokio Road.
(ii) A new road west of the Yu Yuen Cotton Mill, Moji Road.

Tenders

The following are authorized for acceptance :—

Erection of a boundary wall for the Reserve Garden, Messrs. Stolz and Kind, at Tls. 77 per chang, Tls. 2,464.

Supply and erection of a wrought iron railing for the Reserve Garden, Soy Chong, Tls. 18.50 per chang, Tls. 562.

Supply and erection of steps for the Public Garden, in Tsingtau Granite, Messrs. Stolz and Kind, Tls. 590.

Construction of a jarrah-wood jetty on the Soochow Creek between the North Thibet and Winchester Roads, and removal of the existing jetty, Yao Singkee, Tls. 544.

Construction of a steam roller shed, store shed, office, etc., on the North Honan Road, south west corner of Cadastral lot 691 N, Tai Kee, Tls. 1,050 with extras amounting to Tls. 462.

The following is a translation of a notice inserted in the native Press :—

The Council invites tenders for the following :—

1.—Timber, viz., Malava, Singapore Hardwood, Oregon Pine, Japan Plank and Foochow Poles.

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2.—Road Materials. 24,000 tons of broken bricks, 3,600 tons of large size stone chips, 1,200 tons of medium size stone, 12,000 tons of small size stone, 2,400 tons of Soochow Sand, 2,400 tons of Sea Sand.

3.—Masonry, viz., blue and red bricks, lime, paper, etc.

4.—Levelling and weeding mud roads in the Western District.

5.—Cast-iron manholes and gully covers.

6.—Removal of road detritus by boats at the various garbage chutes.

7.—Wheeling road materials in the Settlement.

8.—Erection of bamboo fencing in the various districts.

9.—Painting bridges, bell-towers, etc.

10.—Raising new roads with mud.

11.—Bricking and metalling new roads.

12.—Laying drains.

13.—Ditching new roads.

14.—Dredging various creeks.

Tenderers for the above may interview the Municipal Engineer, at the Public Works Office, daily from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and see the specifications. Tenders shall be sent in, on or before Friday, March 20. The Council does not bind itself to accept any tender and is not responsible for any expenses that may be incurred in making estimates. The contractor whose tender is accepted will be required to give satisfactory security for the performance of the contract.

St. Xavier's School.

The following letter is submitted containing the annual statement of accounts of this institution:—

Shanghai, March 9, 1908.

Dear Sir,—I have the honour to send you, herewith, the financial statement of our Orphanage.

I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to convey to the Municipal Council and to the Ratepayers my most sincere thanks for their generous assistance.

Believe me, Dear Sir,
Yours respectfully,
Bro. Antonin,
Director.

The Secretary,
Municipal Council.

Income.

By Municipal Grant.....	$2,031
,, St. Vincent de Paul Society	300
,, Orphans or poor day pupils.	930
	$3,261

Expenditure.

To 35 Orphans @ $15 monthly..	$6,300
,, 85 poor day pupils @ $2.00 monthly (10 months)	1,700
	$8,000

Bro. Antonin,
Director.

The meeting adjourns at 6.15 p.m.

The following documents are forwarded for publication with the foregoing minutes:—

Opium Houses.

American Consulate-General,
Shanghai, March 16, 1908.

Sir,—Relative to the closing of Opium dens within the international Settlement, I have the honour to inform you that I am in receipt of a telegram from Secretary of State Root to the effect that the American Government strongly endorses the suppression of opium within the limits of the international Settlement of Shanghai.

In transmitting to you this expression of the American Government's attitude toward the opium question, I desire to express the hope that at the forthcoming Ratepayers' Meeting an effective resolution for the suppression of opium within the limits of the international Settlement may be adopted.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Frederick D. Cloud,
Vice-Consul General in charge.

D. Landale, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Ratepayers Meeting, Resolution XII.

Shanghai, August 29, 1907.

Sir,—Will you please lay the following before the Council at their next meeting:—

It is with the utmost reluctance that I write for compensation, but see no other way of saving my business. For the past twelve months, owing to the closing of the Garden Bridge, to ricsha and carriage traffic, I have lost seventy-five per cent of my business.

Previous to the closing of the bridge I had 150 customers living in the Central and Western districts, who have not made a purchase since the bridge was closed, and upon making inquiries from some of them they say they will not come to Hongkew till the bridge is open.

This, Gentlemen, is very hard on me, and I now find out that the Broadway will be practically closed for some considerable time.

In a very short time the road level on the Broadway will have to be raised to the level of the new bridge and customers will not be able to get into my premises, in fact, we will do no business; for how long I do not know, and to make matters worse it will occur at our busy season. And for some considerable time after the road is finished, no traffic will be able to pass the North Soochow Road and Broadway, until the completion of laying the tram lines, in fact the store might as well be closed until the Garden Bridge is open to traffic.

Having this great loss for the past year, and finding that it is likely to continue for another six months, I will not be able to pay running expenses and interests on stocks. I now ask you for compensation for the past and until the Garden Bridge is open for traffic.

From the experience I am going through, and what I am suffering and will suffer, is through no fault of my own, and I think it is very hard on me that it should continue and I have to put up with such a big loss as I am doing, through a public improvement.

For the past year I have had $50,000 worth of stock on my premises and find that at the end of July I have lost money, having to pay running expenses and doing no business.

My net profits for the year ending July 31, 1905 were $13,474.00, for the year ending July 31, 1906 $11,008.00 and for the past year to July 31, 1907 I have suffered a loss of $2,846.00.

I leave my case in your hands, gentlemen, as business men, as I said before, what I am suffering is through no fault of my own; it is a public improvement and I take it that the public should pay.

I do not think I am unreasonable, and if I was able to stand this loss I would not trouble you. It is a very serious question for me, I have stood it as long as I possibly can, I now leave the case in your hands for consideration and in closing, give you the amount that I had to pay out for the past year as monthly expenses:

	Tls.
Rent and taxes	250.00
Light and water	18.00
Two assistants	350.00
Self.....	250.00
Native staff	105.00
Fire insurance	30.00
Interest	210.00
Advertising.....	75.00
	Tls. 1,288.00

The value of my stock at July 31, 1907 was $47,000.

I remain, Gentleman,
Yours respectfully,
W. T. Evans.

J. B. A. Mackinnon, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, September 12, 1907.

Dear Sir,—Not having received any reply to my letter of August 29, 1907 *re* compensation owing to the closing of Garden Bridge to vehicular traffic.

I now write to ask you will you be kind enough to let me know whether anything has been done in the matter. It is for me a very serious question, and unless something is done for me, it will be the means of closing my business.

The Work Department started on the morning of the 10th instant to dig up and raise the road in front of my premises and will, I presume, continue at it until finished. What little business I have been doing will be entirely stopped when they get a little further advanced.

I want, if possible, to settle this amicably with the Council, so await anxiously their reply to my letter of August 29.

I remain,
Dear Sir,
Yours truly,
W. T. Evans.

W. E. Leveson, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

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Council Room,
Shanghai, September 28, 1907.

SIR,—Your letters of August 29 and September 12 have had the attention of the Council, and, in reply thereto, I am directed to state that your claim for compensation for loss of business as a result of the re-construction of the Garden Bridge and contingent works is regarded as inadmissible.

In the first place it must be evident that payment of a claim of this description in one case would entail the most serious addition to the cost of the public improvement in progress, as also to that of any future similar undertakings. And for such extra expenditure the Council is advised there exists no legal liability, and no parallel elsewhere.

Moreover, it is open to question whether the recent shrinkage in the volume of your business may not be to a great extent due to the general increase in the number of stores of a similar character which are opening in the Central District as well as more immediately adjacent to your establishment.

With regard to what you write as to the results of raising the roadway, the Council has given directions that no effort be spared to minimise the inconvenience to residents along the line of the works, and that special means of temporary access to premises be provided where ordinary facilities are impaired.

With this assurance I am directed to convey to you an expression of the Council's hope that the final result of the operations in progress will not be of the character you anticipate.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

W. T. EVANS, Esq.,
Broadway Drapery.

Health Department.

Notification of Infectious Disease.

The following have been reported during the week ending Sunday, March 15, 1908.	Deaths among Chinese population of 530,000.	Cases notified among Non-Chinese population of 14,500.
Small-pox.	3	2
Cholera.	0	0
Typhoid Fever.	—	0
Diphtheria.	1	0
Scarlet Fever.	1	0
Tuberculosis.	14	1
Total Deaths from all Causes	151	4

ARTHUR STANLEY,
Health Officer.

Departmental Report of the Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces to the Municipal Engineer for February.

The chief occupation during the month was the selecting of suitable plants and the demarcating of plantations especially in the Hongkew Recreation Ground, where the including of the new extension necessitates various alterations, advantage of which is being taken to arrange the plantations so as to give special distant views from various salient points.

Public Garden.—A commencement has been made to prepare the lawns where re-turfing is necessary. The display of flowers in the hothouse is still maintained, the best plants in flower being Coelogyne Cristata, a Himalaya Orchid, which is in flower for the first time. Amongst the other plants in flower, Buddleia, Phauis, Primulas, Cinerarias, Freesias, Daedalacanthus and Geraniums, are conspicuous.

Public Recreation Ground.—Repairs to the banks have been done and the weeding seen to.

Hongkew Recreation Ground.—On the 23rd the moving of the boundary was commenced. The section on the western side formerly utilized as a nursery has been cleared of trees.

Bund.—The footpath is being altered so as to make it of a uniform width throughout, running parallel with the stone slope.

Nurseries. — The transplanting of young trees, etc., is in progress. The preparation of the Siccawei Road Nursery is now completed and a commencement made to planting therein.

Brenan Piece.—This site has been levelled and prepared for turfing.

Miscellaneous.—Trees and shrubs were planted in Shantung Road Cemetery and bedding plants at the Chinese Public School and Sinza Police Station.

Trees planted on

The Bund	22
Tongshan Road	97
North Szechuen Road	19
Ward Road	266
Municipal Hospital	1
	405

Trees staked.

Bubbling Well Road	32
The Bund	36
North Szechuen Road	47
Ward Road	285
Tongshan Road	97
Hart Road	2
Avenue Road	1
	500

Dead trees removed.

Carter Road	3
Broadway	5
The Bund	3
	11

Flowering plants planted.

Public Garden	32
Chinese Public School	319
Victoria Nursing Home	20
Sinza Police Station	250
	621

D. MACGREGOR,
Superintendent

Engineer's Report for February

Works in Progress. Sikh Gurdwara. Boundary walls at Gaol. New Cells. Sinza Police Station. Swimming Bath Alterations. Council Room Alterations. Offices, Quarters, Transformer Station, and foundations for boilers, machinery, etc. at Electricity Works.

Garden Bridge and Chekiang Road Bridge, Subsidiary Works. Approach road to new Passenger Pontoons. Laying 3′ diam. culvert along Avenue Road east of Gordon Road. Laying 3′ diam. culvert along Siccawei Road from Great Western Road to the Yung Zeen Pang. Concrete bunding along Soochow Creek at Museum Road. Repairs to Yates Road Bridge and North Kiangse Road Bridge, and East Yuhang Road Extensions. Concrete Bundings North Soochow Road, west of Garden Bridge, and East of Chekiang Road Bridge. Laying 2′3″ × 1′6″ Sewer along North Szechuen Road Extension. Mud filling Thorburn Road. South Approach to Cheking Road Bridge.

Works Finally Completed. Police Training School, Gordon Road, Western Police Depot. Boundary Walls and Watchman's house, Soldiers' Cemetery. Drying Room, Yangtszepoo Police Station. Beggars' Cells, Hongkew Police Station. Draining, bricking and metalling Great Western Road between Manila Road and the Chang Pang.

Garden Bridge. All the steelwork has received one coat of paint during the month. Very little work has been done on the Pylons owing to the non-delivery of stone. They are all, however, in an advanced stage. The South Approach has been kerbed and partly paved. Trees have also been planted on either side. The concrete bundings are well in hand.

Chekiang Road Bridge. The decking of the bridge is well in hand. Tram rails have been laid across the bridge and on the South Approach. The pylons have been completed. The South Approach has been raised to proper level and the roadway finished. The kerb and channel is now being proceeded with. The filling of the North Approach is well in hand. This was somewhat delayed on account of the shifting of the watermain.

Plans Completed. 4′6″ Culvert along Great Western Road, from Defence Creek to Manila Road, and 3′0″ Culvert along Manila Road to the Chang Pang. Concrete bunding North Soochow Road east of North Chekiang Road Bridge. Sections of Batavia Road and Thorburn Road.

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Tramways. The junctions connecting up Nanking Road and Chekiang Road, have been laid and the cars have been running from the Bund to Jessfield Road, and in Carter Road and Avenue Road. The track has been laid along North Soochow Road. The junction at Range Road and North Szechuen Road is being laid.

Works Completed on Road Widenings and Extensions.—Works have been completed on Great Western Road, Chengtu Road, Seymour Road, Markham Road, Kiangse Road, Szechuen Road, Kalgan Road, East Yuhang Road, Road at the Point, Road No. 70, Singkeipang Road, North Szechuen Road Extension and North Chekiang Road, as shown by the following table:—

Heading.	Unit.	Districts. W.	C.	N.	E.	Total.
Drainage.						
Tidal ditches made	ft. run	155				155
Tidal ditches cleaned	,,			1300		1300
3'6" Culverts laid	,,				105	105
2'3" × 1'6" Sewers laid	,,	156				156
1'6" × 1'0" Sewers laid	,,				40	40
12" Sewers laid	,,				62	62
9" Sewers laid	,,				14	14
Street gullies laid	Nos.		1			1
Brick manholes constructed	,,	2				2
Retaining walls constructed	,,	1				1
Roads.						
Bricking	ft. run	7800			1201	9001
Metalling	sq. run	7800			9072	16872
Raising	ft. run	160				160
Kerb & Channel relaid	,,		160			160
Chippaved margins relaid	,,		10			10
Foot Pavements.						
Concrete paving laid	,,	20	152	50		222
Macadam footways laid	,,	77				77
Miscellaneous.						
M. C. R. Stones fixed	Nos.	16				16

Works Completed on Existing Roads.—The following is a tabulated statement of the different works completed during the month :—

Heading.	Unit.	Districts. W.	C.	N.	E.	Total.
Drainage.						
Sewers cleaned	ft. run	152				152
Tidal ditches cleaned	,,	15483				15483
2'3" × 1'6" Sewers laid	,,			112		112
9" Sewers laid	,,			6		6
6" Drains laid	,,			18		18
Retaining wall constructed	Nos.			1		1
Roads.						
Kerb & Channel relaid	ft. run		158	177	325	660
Chippaved margins laid	,,				141	141
Chippaved margins repaired	,,	3124			460	3584
Chippaved carriageway laid	,,			185	93	278
Rolling and sanding	,,	1680				1680
Macadam roads repaired	,,	3064	1930	2466	1019	8479
Foot Pavements.						
Concrete paving laid	,,		158	176	122	456
Chippaved footways laid	,,				157	157
Macadam footways repaired	,,	445				445
Miscellaneous.						
Telephone poles erected	Nos.	29	4	2	2	37
Gas, Water and other trenches opened	,,			314	154	468

Cleansing.

29 cartloads of garbage, 2,722 cartloads of road detritus and 2,191 cartloads of gully deposit have been collected during the month.

Quarry.

5,687 tons of road materials have been received during the month from the Council's Quarry.

Concreteware Manufactory.

The following concrete ware has been made at the Council's Hongkew Depôt during the month :—

Machine made	3,335	pieces.
Hand made	1,093	,,
Total...	4,428	,,

Creeks and River.

Mud has been removed as follows :—
Defence Creek .... 284 tons.

New Buildings.

Plans have been approved by the Council for the erection of 198 buildings made up as follows :—

Western District	.....	49
Central ,,	.....	88
Northern ,,	.....	57
Eastern ,,	.....	4
Total...		198

The following table shows lengths of drains of various sizes laid on private property by the Department during the month :—

Heading.	Unit.	Districts. W.	C.	N.	E.	Total.
12" Pipe Drain	ft. run	—	—	—	48	48
9" Pipe Drain	,,	—	—	—	42	42
6" Pipe Drain	,,	—	—	46	94	140
4" Pipe Drain	,,	—	—	2	—	2
Manholes	Nos.	—	—	2	5	7
Main drain connexions	,,	—	—	2	5	7

Survey Work.

Official measurements of new land lots attended during the month.	53
Cadastral certificates issued	14
Consular lots surveyed	21
Surveys made in connexion with Road Widenings and/or Extensions	28
Lots examined to ascertain whether they included roads or waterways which are or may in future be of use to the public...	16
Consular lots examined as to condition of boundary stones...	13

M.C.R. Stones have been erected as follows :—

Western District.....	27	stones.
Central ,, ...	2	,,
Northren ,, ...	—	,,
Eastern ,, ...	—	,,
Total...	29	,,

Miscellaneous.

The average number of labourers employed during the month exclusive of contract work has been 1,779 as against 2,275 during February, 1907.

CHARLES MAYNE,
Engineer & Surveyor

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